Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12

ESTABLISHED 1887

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1982

Kennedy Rules Out 1984 Bid In U.S. Presidential Election

and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON Senator Ed-ward M Kennedy ruled out a can-didacy in the 1984 presidential are Wednesday, saying he could advisable this family to another campaign at a time when he and his wife, Joan, are going through a

Mr. Kennedy, with his three Mr. Kennedy, with ms unre-microstern ranging in age from 15 to an attaining in from of him, said the political case" for becoming a emdidate was a "strong one" but is had made a decision for the thre of his family. The 1980 campaign was some-

times a difficult experience, and it through it again. Mr. Kennedy said. In addition, the decision to the decision that John and I have made about on marriage has been painful for our children as well as for our-

For these reasons, I believe that my first and overriding obli-

gation now is to Patrick, Kara and Teddy.

Mr. Kennedy, 50, a Massachusetts Democrat, made his anaoimement in the Ditksen Senate Office Building It was carried live on television. Not only did he rule on television to condidate, but he also said he would not accept a disfi nomination.

But Mr. Kennedy strongly indicated that he remains interested in the presidency at some point. "Acin lows," the first step in the presidential nominating process, "in 1980. And who knows, someday I may do it again." he said.

"In Brasilia, President Ronald Reagan was asked whether he was likely to follow Mr. Kennedy's lead. He replied: "You know, I don't think there's much of a record of me imitating Teddy Ken-

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nedy." The Associated Press re-

Mr. Kennedy's decision was "a problem of the Democratic Party, and they're welcome to it," he added. Earlier, he had said he was surprised by the decision. Mr. Kennedy was a leading contender to oppose Mr. Reagan should the president seek re-election.]

The immediate beneficiary of

Mr. Kennedy's decision not to run appeared to be former Vice President Walter F. Mondale of Minnesois. Mr. Mondale was running even with Mr. Kennedy in the public opinion polls, but several other Democratic presidential hopefuls moved quickly to stake a claim on

mer Kennedy supporters Wednesday morning requesting their help. "Based on my findings in testing the presidential waters in 36 states



Edward M. Kennedy

Amintore Fandani formed Ita., cabinet that also included the So - a Christian Democrat, and Salva-

would be called upon to make to

help the country out of its finan-cial crisis. He said he hoped citi-zens would judge his government's efforts "on the basis of facts."

"The years of easy illusions in the world are ended," he said. "In

order to reduce the incumbent suf-

fering it is necessary that every cit-

izen, while exercising his own

rights, carries out his own duties to

Mr. Fanfani delayed issuing a list of cabinet ministers until Wednesday, so he could meet with

leaders of the coalition parties.

Italian newspapers said the delay

was caused by disputes over the as-

signment of portfolios.

to work with them.

ly's 43d postwar government cial Democratic and Liberal par-Wednesday with a four-party coaties. The Communists are Italy's

by last-minute squabbles over cabinant Christian Democrats refuse

inet posts.

Mr. Fanfani. 74, the leader of In a television statement after

Mr. Fanfani. 74, the leader of in a television statement in the Cartallan Democrats who has announcing the makeup of his cabled four previous governments, incl. Mr. Fanfani referred to the presented his list of cabinet ministraces "necessary sacrifices" Italians would be called upon to make to

ters to President Sandro Pertini 18

days after the government headed by Giovanni Spadolini resigned. Mr. Spadolini's five-party alliance collapsed because of disagree-ments between the Christian Dem-

ocrats and Socialists over econom-

Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals put new men

into key economic ministries.

Twelve positions are unchanged, including those of Foreigh Minister Emilio Colombo, Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, Interior Minis-

ter Virgino Rognoni and Justice

After weekend negotiations in

which the Socialists agreed to back

Minister Clelio Darida.

The new coalition of Christian

nificant number of Kennedy sup-porters will now be ready to sup-

port me," he said.
Senator John Glenn, an Ohio Democrat, also was expected to benefit from the decision. He pointed out that he has ties with the Kennedy family.

"I worked very closely with Bob Kennedy," he said, referring to Mr. Kennedy's elder brother, Robert F. Kennedy, who was assassinated in 1968. "In fact, I was with him when he was killed, and I escorted his children back bome." Although he declined to endorse

any of the other Democratic bopefuls, Mr. Kennedy said he will be active nationally in the party. Alan Cranston, a California the presidency in 1984, not for the Democrat and Senate minority whip, said he began phoning former Kennedy supporter Wadan nominee deserve that victory," he said. "I want to see a Democratic

majority restored in the Senate because only then can we move our nation forward once again. "And I want to see a society which no longer summons our peo-ple to selfishness but once more

ehallenges us to give something back to America in return for all that America has given to us." Mr. Kennedy won his fourth full term in the Senate last month. Shortly after the election, it was announced that he and his wife, Joan, legally separated for two years, would complete formal di-

vorce proceedings soon. Joan Kennedy was reportedly present last week at the Kennedy compound in Hyannisport, Massachusetts, when Mr. Kennedy's three children and other family present districts the children and other family members discussed his political plans with him. Sources described the children as "adamant" in opposing another presidential race while they are still in school, but reportedly they did not rule it out

tore Formica, a Socialist, whose public arguing triggered Mr. Spa-

They were succeeded by Giovanni Goria, 39, a Christian

Democratic economist at the

Treasury, and Francesco Forte, 53,

the Finance Ministry.

minister in the late 1970s.

of the small Liberal Party.

prominent Socialist economist.

Mr. Fanfani also brought back

Filippo Maria Pandolfi as minister

for industry. Mr. Pandolfi was an

internationally respected treasury

The new cabinet has 28 minis-

ters - the same number as in Mr.

Spadolini's two governments — half of them Christian Democrats.

There are eight Socialists, four So-

cial Democrats and two members

The formation of a new govern-ment removed the threat of imme-

diate extraordinary elections. But

Fanfani Forms Italian Government anese government first, the U.S. officials say. **After Resolving Cabinet Positions** ROME - Prime Minister design day that he was able to form a new finance ministers, Nino Andreatta,

President Reagan, during a con-versation with reporters Wednesand allies" about expanding the

would not involve sending additional U.S. Marines to Beirut, but said rather that it was intended "to see if there are other nations that would like to join in that force."

Amin Gemayel, Lebanon's pres-

State Department sources said

discussions are under way with several other nations on the possibility of their joining the force. The officials emphasized that no conclusions have been reached.



Beirut car-bomb explosion Wednesday. Mr. Jumblat and his wife were slightly wounded.

U.S. Expected to Double Troops In Lebanon Peacekeeping Force

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration probably will double the number of American troops in Lebanon to 2,400 in response to an appeal from the Lebanese president. U.S. and diplo-

matic sources say.

The object is to hasten withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Pales-tinian troops from Lebanon. Arrangements for a withdrawal are proceeding much slower than the United States bad hoped, in part because the Israelis are demanding political concessions from the Leb-

The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin "wants something to take to the Israeli electorate and say, 'See, it was worth it, I: was right." a State Department of-ficial said Tuesday.

day in Brasilia during his Latin American tour, said the United States was talking with its "friends multinational force using troops from other nations.

He indicated that the plan

ident, has formally asked France, Italy and the United States to enlarge their contingents in the peacekeeping force.

political commentators say any ■ Israelis Prepare for Winter strains in the alliance could lead to voting in the spring, a year before the next scheduled general elec-Drew Middleton of The New York Times reported from Rashaya, Lebanon:

line positions near here, 400 yards (about 365 meters) from Syrian troops, are preparing for winter. Underground bunkhouses accommodating an infantry squad have been built. Heavy cluthing has

been issued. The Syrians, bowever, are still in summer uniforms. They have apparently made no preparations for a winter that usually means heavy rains, snow and bitter cold, conditions that are expected to force armor and artillery out of the fields and onto the roads.

Three Syrian soldiers could recently be seen through field glasses strolling down a road from a hill called Sultan Yaqub. On the right, the crew of an armored personnel carrier, the forward Syrian point in that sector, was lolling in the sun on an unseasonably warm day.

American diplomacy is trying to bring about the withdrawal of the Syrian and Israeli forces that face each other at the mouth of the Bekaa, a valley 75 miles (120 kilome-(ers) long that runs northeastward through Lebanon, But in this southeastern Lebanese area, there are no signs that cither force intends to retire in the immediate fu-

The Israeli captain in charge of this part of the line said he and his troops had seen no signs that the Syrians were getting ready for winter. He said the Syrians had not "made their housing ready for the

But be and more senior Israeli officers said they believe the Syr-

Mubarak Sets Visit to Bonn

United Press International BONN - President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt will visit Bonn Dec. 13 and 14, the West German Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

ian high command might have other ideas. As long as the Syrians can hold or think they can bold, the Israelis believe, they will re-

Sultan Yaqub is the key to the Syrian position. Topped by a village of the same name, it rises from the plain at the western edge of the mouth of the Bekaa.

The Bekan is strategically im portant to Syria. Any Israeli drive up the valley would flank Damascus. Consequently, the Syrian forces covering this section of the front appear formidable — the

equivalent of two divisions, including seven armored brigades and two artillery groups.

In all, about four Syrian divisions are deployed in Lebanon and along the frontier between I also along the frontier between Leba-non and Syria. The Israelis esti-maic the Syrian force's strength at 40,000 troops and 1,500 tanks. They estimate that 1,200 of the

along with 450 artillery pieces. Regardless of whether the Israelis remain, they are busy constructing support installations that would enable much more than a single armored division to go into

Bulldozers are clearing spaces on the plateaus on both sides of the main road north from Metulla on the Israeli-Lebanese frontier. Hangars are being built and de-pots are multiplying in the area behind the front.
The Isrseli division commander;

Brigadier General Emanuel - the Israeli Defense Forces forbids the use of last names - has a high opinion of the Syrian infantry. Describing Syrian resistance to his division's push north in the early days of the Israeli invasion, the commander said. The infantry

stood and fought as long as they

could, waiting to retire notil the tanks were on lop of them."

Druze Leader **Survives Blast** In West Beirut

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A powerful car-bomb blast ripped through the heart of Moslem West Beirut on Wednesday, apparently aimed at the Druze warlord Walid Jumblat. who escaped with only a slight bead wound.

Security sources said four per-sons were killed and 15 wounded when the car bomb was detonated just as Mr. Jumhlat drove his Mercedes out of an underground garage onto a central West Beirut thoroughfare. Mr. Jumblat's wife, who was sitting next to him, also escaped with only slight cuts.

The car in which the bomb was hidden was located only 15 feet (4.5 meters) from Mr. Jumblat's car when it exploded, turning the eight cars around it into burnedout bulks and sending shards of glass and splinters of steel in all directions. The dead and injured were believed to be passers-by and occupants of the nearby cars, several of whom bad to be pried out of the twisted steel wrecks by Red Cross workers.

The brunt of the blast seems to have been absorbed by the cars around the booby-trapped vehicle. Mr. Jumblat's car had only its front hood smashed in and a large cinder block blown through its front windshield. Fortunately for Mr. Jumblat, the flying concrete landed between him and his wife.

The apparent assassination at-tempt against Mr. Jumblat, 33, fol-lows almost two months of kidcappings, slavings and gunfights between his Druze followers and Christian militiamen in the Chuf mountain villages southeast of

Earlier in the day, Mr. Jumblat had held a meeting with Camille Chamoun, a Christian leader and former president, in an effort 10 negouste an end to the lighting. which, along with Wednesday's car-bombing, underscored Leba-non's steadily deteriorating security situation. President Amin Gemayel also attended the meeting at the presidential palace in

Mr. Jumblat and his wife were rushed from the scene of the bombing to the American University Hospital, where several hun-dred of his followers quickly gath-

ored of his followers quickly gathered outside the emergency ward to await word on their leader.

When Mr. Jumblat finally appeared in the hospital lobby, a small gauze bandage on his fore-head, his men went into an ecstatic chant of "With blood and spirit we will sacrifice for you, ob Walid." Patients all over the hospital poked their heads out windows to

find out what was happening.
Pale and apparently shaken, Mr.
Walid told his supporters that he had been "expecting such acts to happen" but hoped that it "would not affect the peace march in Leb-

Mr. Jumblat led a coalition of Moslem and Palestinian militias that ruled West Beirut from the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war until the Israeli invasion. He was thrust into prominence after the assassination of his father, Kamal, in 1977. His father was the traditional Druze chieftain at that time and was gunned down by unidentified assailants during a rally in a mountain village.

Mr. Jumblat's grandfather, Fuad, was also assassinated, by a fellow Druze in 1926.

New Mexico President Acts Fast on Economy

MEXICO CITY — Miguel de la details would be announced during his first month in office. Wednesday as Mexico's 24th president. He immediately launched an emergency program to "reorder" an economy on the brink of col-

"We are in an emergency," be told the Mexican Congress moments after he took the oath of office. "This is not the moment for hesitation or complaining; it is a time for definition and responsibil-

Mr. de la Madrid said his program was designed "to wage an in-depth combat against inflation, to protect employment and to re-establish the basic conditions for a dynamic, sustained, just and effi-cient development,"

The program would include cuts in government spending and mea-sures to ensure "scrupulous honesty" in government economic man-

Tax reforms, guaranteed em-ployment, and efforts to channel

credit to national development are

Under its new projections, \$4.9 billion of the 1983 loans would

cover repayments of principal and \$4.2 billion would be new money. Banking sources said about 20

banks have been approached so far

to take part in an expanded bridg-ing credit. Some said the proposal

might need additional official backing to be successful.

Reserve Board chairman, Paul A.

Volcker, said new bank loans

should not be subject to superviso-

ry criticism if they help a country

its debts in an orderly manner.

sure in present circumstances.

in export prices.

adjust its economy and service

But some bankers said they de-

Brazil plans to tap the IMF for

sire more explicit official support if they are to increase their expo-

\$4.5 billion in a three-year facility, as well as about \$1 billion from a

facility that compensates for falls

Banking sources said that they believe talks with the IMF are going well and that at least tenta-

rive agreement is expected in a few

weeks. In Rio de Janeiro, banking sources said they expect outlines of

the pact to emerge in a few days.

Bankers see Brazil's economy as

sound, but they say it has been severely affected by a halt in lending to Latin America, especially by smaller banks, since Mexico's li-

In a recent speech, the Federal

"The crisis is evident in the ex-

pressions of mistrust and pessimism regarding the country's ability to fulfill its immediate requirements," Mr. de la Madrid said.

He said that the decision of his predecessor, José López Portillo, to nationalize the private banking system was "irreversible." But he warned that government corruption would be punished.

Late Tuesday, Mr. de la Madrid appointed a cabinet of mostly foreign-educated economic specialists in their late 30s and early 40s. He retained Jesús Silva-Herzog as sec-retary of finance and public credit. Mr. Silva-Herzog has been advo-

cating severe austerity measures. The selection of Mr. Silva-Herzog signals that Mr. de la Madrid intends to pursue the budget-cut-ting recommendations of the International Monetary Fund, which has pledged to provide loans of \$4.65 billion if the recommenda-

tions are accepted. Bernardo Sepulveda, 39, the ambassador to Washington and a close associate of Mr. de la Madrid, was selected as foreign minis-

Manuel Bartlett, 46, another close adviser to Mr. de la Madrid since 1979, was named to bead the Ministry of Government, which controls important security organizations.

Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who. like Mr. de la Madrid, studied at Harvard University, was named to head the Ministry of Programming and Budgeting. At 34, Mr. Salinas

will be the youngest member of the cabinet. Many consider him to be Mr. de la Madrid's closest aide. No immediate announcement

was made on the two most important positions outside of the cabinet: the director of Pemex, the oil monopoly, and head of the Bank

(Continued on Page 2, Col.6)

INSIDE

■ Reynaldo Bignone, the president of Argentina, bas announced presidential elec-tions will be held next year to return the country to democracy by March 1984. Page 5.

■ U.S. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block renews Reagan administration's attacks on the European Community's subsidies of its farm-product ex-

A revolutionary technique for medical diagnosis involving the use of a magnetic device is expected to perform better and more safely than scanners using X-rays.

■ In its first big confronta-tion with labor, the West German government has refused in rescue a threatened steelworks unless union members agree to consider pay cuts.

González Set to Freeze Spain's NATO Entry

> MADRID — Felipe González, munists, with four deputies, an-the Spanish prime minister-desig-nounced that they would vote with nate, said Wednesday that he was ready to freeze the process of Spanish integration into NATO. Mr. Gonzalez was speaking during a parliamentary debate, after which he was to be sworn in as

prime minister, either late Wednesday or Thursday. The government is ready to freeze Spain's entry into the North Allantic Treaty Organization from the first day of its mandate," he

said in answer to n question.
On Tuesday, Mr. González re-ferred in a parliamentary address only to the need to review mem-bership of NATO, and be was widely criticized for vagueness on

the subject.
But on Wednesday he renewed an election pledge to hold a re-ferendum on NATO membership. He linked the question directly to the Spanish claim to sovereignty over the British colony of Gibraltar, saying that his government would never let a foreign admiral give orders to a Spanish admiral on Spanish territory.

He said, bowever, that he would propose at his first cabinet meeting next week that the Gilbralter border be reopened to pedestrian traf-fic for "humanitarian reasons." The border was closed by Franco in 1969 to press the sovereignty

Mr. González said that the outsoing centrist government had rushed Spain into joining NATO last June without thorough consid-

With the Socialists holding 202 of the 350 seats in the lower house of the Cortes, Mr. González was assured of winning a vote of confi- Popular Alliance.

the Socialists, as did a leftist Basque deputy and Adolfo Suarez, a former prime minister who controls two seats. But Santiago Carrillo, who re-

cently stepped down as leader of the Spanish Communist Party, said the Spanish left was aston-ished by the proposed Socialist cabinet, which is to be dominated by moderates.

Commenting on his Tuesday speech, editorial writers and political opponents said that Mr. González had failed to come up with concrete solunous to Spain's mul-

tiple economic problems. The opposition, led by the right-ist Popular Alliance, said it would press Mr. González for precise de tails on how the Socialists would

carry out promises such as cutting unemployment and inflation. These were among the main tar-Gonzalez in his parliamentary address, which also laid down foreign policy goals of entering the European Community within four

Mr. González's cabinet, made up of moderates and dominated by economists, will formally take office when be is sworn in, thus com-pleting a transition that began when the Union of the Democratic Center and the outgoing prime minister. Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, were soundly defeated in a general election on Oct. 28.

The election, the third since the death of Franco, wiped out the Union of the Democratie Center and left the Cortes divided into blocs led by the Socialists and the



President Ronald Reagan spoke to reporters Wednesday in Brasilia as an aide, Michael K. Deaver, right, urged him on to a meeting with João Baptista Figueiredo, Brazil's president.

Reagan Renews Support in Brasilia

Reagan, on the first stop of a four- economic problems as well as our nation tour of Latin America, be-gan discussions Wednesday with President João Baptista Figueiredo bers and emerged pledging renewed U.S. support.

"We have come to some agree-ments about future cooperation," Mr. Reagan said after his 90-mindiscussion with Mr. Figueire-

Mr. Reagan, who arrived in Brasilia Tnesday night at the start of a was seen as symbolic of the admin-

relations, said he looked forward BRASILIA - President Ronald to working with Brazil on their

As the two leaders met, mem-bers of the White House press office traveling with the president announced that Mr. Reagan had signed a proclamation waiving U.S. quotas for sugar used to produce a leaked and annotation. duce alcohol and gasohol, a mix-- rure of alcohol and gasoline, for in-

dustrial purposes. The waiving of the sugar quotas Latin American tour to strengthen istration's efforts to ease the trade

protectionism Mr. Figueiredo has decried. Brazil, the world's largest sugar

producer, had complained that quotas imposed by Mr. Reagan in May to protect the U.S. sugar market would cost up to \$400 million in exports this year. This is just a fraction of Brazil's total annual exports of \$22 billion, but the issue typities its complaints about U.S. restraints on its trade.

Mr. Figuetredo, who visited the United States in May, has blamed the industrialized nations for caus-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Short-Term Brazil Loan Is Announced by U.S. the approximatety \$17 billion that had been projected for 1982.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BRASILIA — The United States will make a \$1.2-billion short-term loan to President João Figueiredo's government to help Brazil meet interest payments on its \$85hillion foreign deht, Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced Wednesday.

Mr. Shultz disclosed the ar-

rangement following a 90-minute meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Figueiredo devot-ed largely to Brazil's economic and foreign debt problems. The loan will help Brazil make interest payments on its foreign debt while the International Mone-

tary Fund arranges a \$6-hillion loan spread over three years. The United States has extended a bridging loan that was final-ized last week and will help bridge between this time and when the

IMF loan is arranged," Mr. Shultz

Larry M. Speakes, the deputy

White House press secretary, said the losn totals \$1.2 billion. Mr. Shultz described the loan as a "normal swap" arrangement in international finance but said it will be a government-to-government arrangement instead of com-ing from private banks.

A long-term credit to Brazil, per-haps as much as \$3.5 hillion to \$4 billion, is planned for syndication among a large group of banks in January.

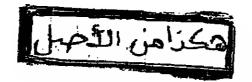
Banking sources in New York

told Reuters that Brazil is planning to scale down its borrowing requirements for 1983 to \$9.1 billion from \$10.6 billion, a sharp reduction from its earlier projections. Bankers have expressed doubts that Brazil can cut back its bor-rowing even to \$10.6 billion from

Venice Flooded for 4th Day

quidity crisis in August.

VENICE — High waters flooded the center of Venice for the fourth consecutive day Wednesday.



Stockman Orders Health Agency Cuts

By Spencer Rich Washington Part Service

WASHINGTON - David A. Stockman, the budget director, has indered deep cuts in federal health igencies for the next fiscal year, in-lading 20-percent personnel re-fuctions for both the Food and Drug Administration and the Centers for Disease Control.

Those are two of the main federii. agencies involved in protection of the public health. The cut in the Centers for Disease Control would poeme in one year and that for the Food and Drug Administration

The orders are contained in a budget document sent by Mr. want to increase taxes or to moder-stockman's Office of Management and Budget to the Department of Health and Human Services on Nov. 23. A copy was obtained by The Washington Post on Tuesday. Similar documents have been sent to other departments for the fiscal 1984 budget that Posident are that Congress will resist further large cuts, however, and the budget office wants both the Centers for Disease Control and the Food and Drug Administration to start charging "user of holding down the deficit will fees" to offset some of the contemplated cuts in government funds. The National Institutes of Health would be required to start charging for room and board to patients unfirst all 1984 budget that Posident

ik kija paranoma kisi ili provinje je maga spranomaja, provincije ili pri ili je je ili navaja kao provincija,

fiscal 1984 budget that President Ronald Reagan will send to Con-gress early next year. The White House has already indicated that the 1984 budget will involve deep cuts in domestic spending pro-grams beyond the cuts that Mr. Reagan pushed through Congress in each of the past two years.

get office orders can be appealed to the president by Richard S. Schweiker, secretary of health and human services. Mr. Schweiker successfully appealed some cuts last year, aides would not speculate on whether he would do the same now. same now.

The budget documents indicate

fees" to offset some of the contemplated cuts in government funds. The National Institutes of Health would be required to start charging for room and board to patients under treatment at its research content. der treatment at its research center The budget office, according to the documents, has also told the

Department of Health and Human Services to dismantle its Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration and disperse its functions to other agencies. Most of the functions and per-sonnel in the office of the assistant

secretary for health would be shifted to other agencies, and the assist-am secretary function would be cut to a small staff concerned with broad policy decisions.

The budget office also is propos-

ing personnel and money cuts for the Indian Health Service and a number of other public health agencies.

In some cases, the funding and personnel levels would be below the actual dollar levels contemplated by Congress for fiscal 1983. Sources said that in addition to

cuts in public health programs, the budget office wants to cut person-nel in Mr. Schweiker's administrative offices from 4,000 to 3,000, wiping out a large number of budget, personnel and public affairs jobs, and to cut personnel sharply in the Office of Human Develop-

However, the budget office ap-parently has approved Mr. Schweiker's request of about \$1 billion for the Head Start program for disadvantaged children, making no attempt to cut it. Last year, Mr. Schweiker successfully ap-pealed an attempt to cut Head Start.



THE NEW LOOK - A U.S. soldier models a new kind of infantry belmet proposed by the Defense Department. The department says the new helmet is more protective and more comfortable than the standard M-1 Hadfield helmet.

U.S. Study of Defoliant Finds No Early Deaths

By Pete Earley
Washington Part Service
WASHINGTON — Servicemer who sprayed the defoliant Agent Orange from airplanes in Vietnam are not dying at a higher rate than soldiers who were not exposed to the herbicide, according to an Air

Rather, they have a lower mortality rate than their counterparts in the general population, probably because they were in better health to begin with, the researchers said ers said.

"We are not suggesting that ex-posure to Agent Orange doesn't have any adverse consequences." Dr. George D. Lathrop, director of the study said. "Maybe it's simply too early to tell."

But the preliminary findings, he

said, prove that exposure to Agent Orange does not cause death within a short time. The average age of the servicemen being studied is 44. They served tours in Vietnam beitary sprayed 12 million gallons (51.64 million liters) of the herbi-

cide in the jungle and on crop-The study, called Ranch Hand, was released at Tuesday's meeting of the Veterans Administration's

Advisory Committee on Health-Related Effects of Herbicides. The report is the only one whose method has been acceptable to the

scientific community. Unlike the government's other studies, the Ranch Hand report has been able to identify soldiers who were heavlly exposed. Because the C-123 aircraft, which was used for spraying, only flew 150 feet (46 meters) off the

ground, pilots generally kept the airplane's windows open to avoid flying glass if the were hit by groundfire. The open windows created a vacuum that sucked in large amounts of the spray, often soaking the crew.

U.S. Official Urges Supreme Court To Let States Regulate Abortions By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON — A Reagan Aministration official has urged the U.S. Supreme Court to stop deciding so many abortion cases and to give state legislatures much more freedom to regulate abortion.

But when pressed Tuesday during a Supreme Court hearing, Rex. Lee, U.S. solicitor general, said that the administration is not now asking the justices to overturn Roe vs. Wade, the 1973 ruling that in effect, legalized abortion in the United States.

"If that is an issue, it is an issue for another day," Mr. Lee told Jus-tice Harry A. Blackmun, the court's most fervent advocate of the right to abortion and author of the 1973 ruling.
The solicitor general — the De-

partment of Justice official who represents the executive branch before the Supreme Court - argued courts at resolving public policy decisions and at balancing different interests or constituencies.

That claim was disputed by Frank Susman, an attorney representing the Planned Parenthood Association, who also argued be-fore the court Tuesday.

If the Supreme Court should let state legislatures make abortion decisions on their own, Mr. Susman maintained, then "constitutional rights would be bargained away by lobbying interests in the state legislature. That "basically would eliminate, in my opinion, the concept of fundamental constitutional rights," he said.

The hearings concerned the validity of laws passed in Virginia, Missouri and Akron, Ohio, to reg-ulate abortion. The justices are expected to rule on these laws by

Warren E. Burger, apparently sym-pathizing with a Missouri law re-quiring that abortions be done in hospitals after the first three months of pregnancy, asked whether a state could not similarly specify that childbirths take place

> Missouri Attorney General John Ashcroft agreed with the chief jus-tice that a state could do this. But Justice John Paul Stevens interrupted, saying "that would be pret-ty hard to enforce, I think."

Justice Burger quickly retorted to Justice Stevens that he had add-ed an exception for childbirths performed in "emergency" situations. Moments later, however, Justice Thurgood Marshall also questioned Mr. Burger's example, wondering whether "lack of money" could be considered an emergence.

13 Church Groups Ask Congress to Block MX

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON - Representatives of 13 U.S. Protestant and Roman Catholic religious groups sent a letter to congressmen this week opposing development of the

The effort is aimed first at the 55-member House Appropriations Committee. That body is sched-uled to vote later this week on an amendment to delete money for MX production from the military appropriations bill for fiscal 1983, which is now before Congress. The deletion measure is sponsored by Joseph P. Addabbo of New York, the Democratic chairman of the panel's defense subcommittee.

"This week when you vote on the defense appropriation for fis-cal 1983," the letter says, "we strongly urge you to vote to delete the \$989 million in the subcommittee's recommendation for procurement of MX missiles,"

President Ronald Reagan has recommended to Congress that 100 MX missiles, each designed to carry 10 nuclear warheads, be placed in closely spaced silos out-side Warren Air Force Base near Cheyenne, Wyoming.

"The MX is a dangerous, desta-bilizing, first-strike nuclear weap-on," the letter says. "Its deploy-ment would signal our leaders' belief that we can fight and prevail in a nuclear war."

It further contends that spending \$26 billion on MX missiles "would rob the poor and needy" of resources available to them. It also

says deploying the missiles in the "dense pack" formation "would make a mockery" of the government's promise to abide by previously negotiated arms control agreements and would "send the wrong signal to the new Soviet

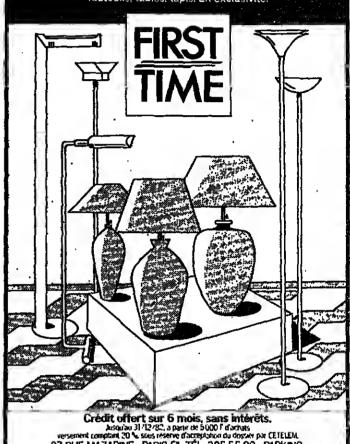
leadership."
"We reject the notion that we are behind the Soviets in the arms race and the idea that the way to achieve significant arms reductions is first to rearm," the letter contin-ues. "Indeed, we reject the assumption that weapons of mass destruction have any moral justification whatsoever. Now is the time to stop MX once and for all."

Religious groups represented by signatories to the letter are: American Baptist Churches; Church of the Brethren; Episcopal Church; Jesuit Social Ministries; Mennonite Central Committee; National Assembly of Religious Women; National Council of Churches; Network, a Catholic social justice lobby; Unitarian Universalist Association of Churches in North America; United Church of Christ; United Methodist Church (Board of Church and Society, and Women's Division); and United Presbyterian Church.



NUANCES DE LA LUMIÈRE Nuances de la céramique,

charme discret des abat-jour. Puissance de l'halogène : les lampadaires-sculptures d'est la lumière du jour, la nuit. Le choix : chez First Time. En même temps que canapés, fauteuils, tables, tapis. En exclusivité,



Bill Would Limit Aliens' Benefits

By Robert C. Siner

International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — Legislation
that would severely limit U.S. Social Security payments for nonresi-dent aliens has been introduced in both houses of Congress and is being considered by the president's Social Security task force.

The proposal by Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, would make payments to non-Americans living abroad "only up to the amount that they have contributed" to the system. ... According to a recent study, an

average person retiring this year woold get back all he actually paid into the system in the first nine months of retirement.

the bill, nor would nonresident alien survivors of U.S. citizens, Social Security officials said that about 300,000 checks are mailed abroad every month. About 200,000 of those go to non-Americans and their dependents and would be affected by the bill, they

Mr. Lugar says that many nonresident aliens paid only minimal amounts into the system, then were able to collect many times what they contributed:

"I don't believe we can afford to drain off Social Security funds to support aliens living ontside our country." he said on introducing the bill. He called the proposal "a small but significant first step that Congress can take to preserve the. Americans living overseas and -integrity of the troubled Social Se-

sure would save at least \$700 million a year.

A member of Mr. Lugar's staff said that the proposal would be brought up when the Congress takes up Social Security financial problems early next year and that there was a good chance that the president's Social Security commission would include the proposal in its recommendations for the system; which are due within a month.

The aide did not speculate on how the proposal would affect re-ciprocal Social Security agreements with countries in Western Europe, Overseas citizens' groups have expressed some concern, however, that other nations might consider the legislation discriminatory against their citizens and make negotiations of reciprocal

CBS News Closing 2 Foreign Bureaus

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - CBS News has dismissed 25 employees and outlined plans to close its full-time bureaus in Bonn and Hong Kong. A source at the network said that the group laid off ranged from correspondents to researchers to finan-

Although the CBS News budget for 1983 is due to be increased slightly the percentage will be lower than in past years and will not be sufficient to cover the increased costs of news gathering.

In a memo to CBS News staff members, Van Gordon Sauter, president of CBS News, said that the reductions amount to "less than 2 percent of our work force," CBS News employs about 1,500



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THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES A STORY OF DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

in Hong Mi

On 2nd December, 1982, the United Arab Emirates celebrates the descenth againversary of its independence. Comprising seven individ-ual contrates, Aber Dhobi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras al-Khaimah, Ajman and Uman al-Qaismin, the UAE ites on the south eastern corner of the Arabian Peninsula, with six of the seven cunirates lying on the Arabian Gulf coast, and the seventh, Fujairah, on the Gulf of Oman. With a population of 1.040,275 at the December 1980 census, and with an area of 30,000 square miles, the UAE is relatively small in terms of the rest of the developing world, although the fortunate existence of substantial reserves of petroleum have given the country the ability not only to emback on a major internal development programme, but also to emerge together with fellow members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) as a major provider of development assistance to other developing countion. Over recent years, aid has accounted for as much as 7.5% of the UAE's Gross National Product.

The highest body in the country is the Supreme Council of Ruless which last Movember, re-elected the President, Sheith Zayed bin Solian al Nahvan, and the Vice President, Sheikh Rashid bin Said Makioum, for a third successive five-year term. They were first elected in July, 1971, before the country (formerly known as the Traceal States") actually achieved its independence after more than a country and a half of British colonial influence.

Since independence, the UAE has consistently followed a policy of Mentifying itself with the hopes and aspirations of other Arab.

Nuslim and developing countries—a rule that can be seen not only
to forum such as the Non-Aligned Movement, the Arab League
and the United Nations, but also through the encouragement of
bilderal links, it has, too, fully identified itself with the cause and spirations of the Palestinian people and their right to return to their hotheland and establish a state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Willim the Ambien Gulf, the UAE is a member of the Arab Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), established at a meeting in Abu Dhabi ir May 1981; between the UAE, Kuwait, Sandi Arabia, Bahrain, Quiar and Oman. Underlying the GCC's establishment, besides the natural desire to develop co-operation, is the ardem belief that the region must be kept out of the conflicts and beyond the interference of the Super Powers. At the level of global international relations, ent to the establishment of a the country has also shown its commit-new international economic order.

At home, the past 11 years have seen the United Arah Emirates emerge from a disparate collection of emirates that were widely different in terms of area, wealth, population and development, into a well-established federal state. The achievements of the Government in such fields as social services, housing, health, education and communications have helped to weld the country into a tirminy linked whole; while over the past years, the very idea of the UAE itself has taken root in the hearts of the people. Now the longest surviving federation in the Arab world, the United Arab Emirates are the Cheikh Taved. "A living and irreversihas become, in the words of Sheikh Zayed, "A living and irreversi-

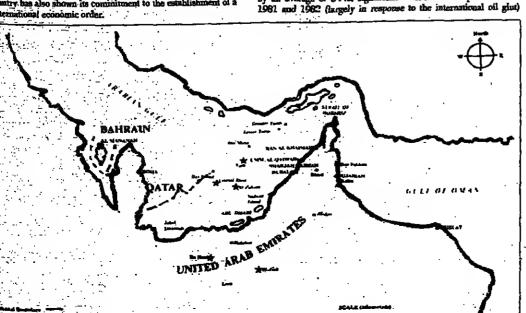
> As the enumry enters upon its second decade of independence, it does so determined to continue both with its own internal development and with its efforts (through international organisations and a variety of other means) to work towards the creation of a more equitable political and economic balance throughout the world.

In pursuit of Sheikh Zaved's directive to take the benefits of civilisation out to the Bedou rather than make them come to the towns. whole new townships have been built out in the desert to belp the country's nomads to enjoy the fruits of development within their own environment. With the particular encouragement of the UAE President and his wife, the country's women are taking an increasing active role in education, commerce and various spheres of Covernment, and many are benefiting from adult literacy programmes and other training schemes run by the Ministry of Labour and

ECONOMIC POSITION

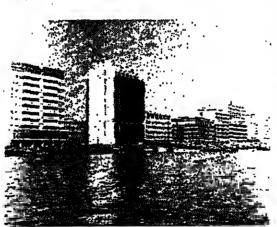
On the economic front, the country's growth has, of course, been underpinned not only by its active commercial community, continuing a 5,000 year old tradition of maritime trade, but also by the country's substantial oil income. Crude oil production alone ac-counts for over 70% of the UAE's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 1980, for example, oil revenues reached Dh 67.6 billion (US\$ 18.5 billion)—a sudden increase of Dh 21.7 billion (US\$6 billion) over the previous year's revenue, brought about by the

However, while the Gross Domestic Product in 1979 and 1980 rose by an average of 34%, significant enthacks to oil production in 1981 and 1982 (largely in response to the international oil glut)



caused the economic growth rate to slow down dramatically in 1981 to around 8 %. The effects of the new burst in Federal Government spending were still being experienced in the early part of 1981 (particularly to the emirate of Abu Dhahi) including Dh 2.6 hillion in compensation payments to citizens (for property affected by town ing activities), and 1982 is expected to experience a further

The UAE's current account surplus is expected to show a decline io 1982 as in 1981, due to lowered crude oil output initiated by the global oil glut of 1981, OPEC oil price etabilisation and ennscrvation policies. The upshot is an expected sluggish rate of economic growth. Growth to the country's non-oil GDP was estimated to have



Dubai is last becoming the commercial centre of the UAE. New banks and insurance buildings stretch along

The crude oil production rate in the UAE declined by about 12% in 1981—averaging at 1.5 million harrels per day (b/d) in 1981, down from 1.7 million b/d in 1980. Because of the reasons outlined above, current oil production is now around 1 million h/d. Destination-wise. Jaman continues to be Abu Dhabi's main crude oil customer (37.8% of liftings] ranking ahead of France, the United States of America, West Germany and the Netherlands, which accounted for 11.2%, 8.2%, 7.6% and 3.6% of liftings respectively.

With the official balance of payments figures yet to be published, the effect of the global oil giut and the consequent production cuts' are considered by some commentators as likely to cause a decline in the UAE's current account balance to about Dh. 18.4 billion (US\$5 billion). However, preliminary figures for 1981 indicate that the trade secount balance will be around the level achieved for 1980: This expectation is based on the country's import growth rate of 7.4% during the first (with the trade account projected to register a surplus of Dh. 52.5 billion - US \$14.3 billion) and the belief that the UAE did not approach the 20% growth in imports achieved in

If the services, transfers and capital flows have maintained the same levels as in 1980, and given the zhove outlook for the trade account, the UAE's current account and balance of payments surpluses in 1981 could be expected to have reached Dh. 40.4 billion (DS\$11 billion) and Dh. 21.1 billion (US\$5.7 billion) respec-

Throughout most of the 1974-1981 period, the United Arab Emirates enjoyed a dramatic rate of growth in its official reserves (less gold), which increased at an average of 55.4% annually. However, there was a precipitous decline during the 1977-1978 contraction period when the official reserves fell by 58%. This was reversed in the three years which followed, registering, for example,

an increase of 56.7% in the first 10 months of 1981, which was more than that sustained throughout 1980.

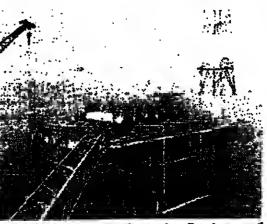
cally. In 1980, actual revenues showed a remarkable growth of over 167% to Dh. 23.2 billion—as against Dh. 8.7 billion for 1979. Moreover, 1980's actual revenues were 45.5% higher than expected, due for the most part to the increase in oil prices. As for the 1981 hudget, revenues rotalled Dh. 26. hillion—12.5% larger than the revenues for 1980. As a result of these increased revenues. there was an upsurge in Federal Covernment spending.

The Federal Government budget continues to be of paramount importance as a catalyst determining the country's overall level of economic activity. The Federal Covernment, to avoid triggering greater inglationary trends through incressed spending has, therefore, justifiably scaled-down its 1982 hudget to Dh. 22.3 billion (US\$6.1 billion) as against Dh. 26.1 billion (US\$7.1 billion) in 1981—a decrease of 17.4%. The Federal Covernment, bowever, will continue to provide subsidies for electricity, fuel and basic foodstuffs, in addition to the allocation in the 1982 budget of Dh. 200 million (US\$ 54.5 million) for low-cost boosing. The rationale underlying the lower budge for 1982 is basically one of being selective in federal projects, giving priority to productive sectors and curtailing expenditure on non-productive activities.

Over the past few years, the results of the Government's diversification programme have become apparent, with a wide spectrum of es ranging from aluminum to orment, explosives to pharmacenticals and steel labrication to food, providing a useful export surplus to help to counter balance the dominance of oil and gasthe latter now liquelied rather than flared off as in the past. The achievements in the UAE's industrial sector, during 1981-1982, have included the completion of the Ruwais refinery in the Emirate of Abu Dhahi io June 1981 (officially inaugurated in March of this year). The refinery (one of the main projects in the US\$20 billion rais industrial complex! has a production capacity of 120,000 b/d. Its products include naphtha, high quality gasoline, fuel oil and aviation diesel oil. These products are planned to be used partly for domestic consumption and partly for export—an approach which meets the dual objectives of import substitution and export

oriented economic development. DEVELOPMENT AID

Eleven years ago, the United Arab Emirates could be classified in almost every way as underdeveloped. It tacked housing, power suplies, schools, hospitals, roads, ports, airports and had virtually no industrial sector, while the farming that existed was little more than subsistence farming in the least arid areas. Today, the country has been fortunate enough to make major strides in all areas development and has been able to increase its food production to meet pearly 40% of its needs-despite a five-fold rise in population and rainfall of scarcely 150 mm. a year to even the most fortunate areas. At the same time, however, the UAE has remained aware of its own history of underdevelopment and has become one of the world's major providers of foreign aid. As much as 7.5% of the country's GNP has, in recent years, been devoted to foreign aid projects through bilateral agreements, memberahip of regional bodies such as the Arab Monetary Fund, the Arab Bank For Economic Development in Africa and the OPEC Fund for International Development: through international organisations such as the



Although industrial diversification is well under way, oil remains the basis of the UAE's economy. Our picture above an oil platform in one of the UAE's rich offshore



H.H. Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nabyan.

specialised agencies of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organisation; and through UAE-based organisations such as the Abu Dhahi Fand for Arab Economic Development. Even during times of drastically reduced revenue, the UAE has maintained a high level of foreign aid-well above the 1% of CNP set by the United Nations Development Decade (a target, incidentally, which none of the members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has yet reached).

A substantial amount of the UAE's aid flows through the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED) which was esta-blished in July 1971—even before the UAE achieved its independence. In 1973, its terms of reference were widened to include the whole of the developing world. This body concentrates on bilateral project aid, with other Government organs such as the Ministry of Finance and Industry looking after the contributions to regional and

The key to bilateral assistance from the Emirates is emphasis is emphasis on aid to those countries described by the United Nations as Most Seriously Affected' (MSA's) or 'Least Developed' (LDC's). These countries, which find the greatest difficulty to raising the finance necessary for basic development programmes on the inter-national capital markets, have found the UAE willing to help with infrastructural projects financing with a long grace period, repayment periods of up to 20 years and an interest rate rarely exceed-

Among recipients of UAE aid have been not only other Arab countries, such as Sudan, Morocco, the two Yemens and Mauritania, but also other countries throughout Africa and Asia. Over recent years, loan agreements have been signed with some of Africa's poorest nations like Lesotho, Cape Verde and Guines-Bissau. While amongst the Asian beneficiaries have been Bangladeah. Pakistan and the Maldives. Indeed, the Maldives' international airport, opened last November, was partially financed by ADFAED. The types of projects financed have ranged from agriculture and power projects to communications and intermediate technology schemes. So far, more than 40 countries in the developing world have bene-fited from direct loans from ADFAED, with a dezen or more receiving assistance from other Covernment institutions-while the contributions the UAE makes to the various regional and international organisations spread the net to cover the whole of the devel-

For further information apply to: Ministry of Information and Culture P.O. Box 17 Abu Dhabi United Arab Emirates

Lebanese Rightist Says 3,000 Trucks a Day Wearing Down a Pennsylvania Town **Massacre Was Reaction** To Palestinian Killings

By William E. Farrell

New York Times Service JERUSALEM - The leader of a Lebanese Phalangist Christian factioo explained Wednesday the massacre of as many as 800 Palestinian civilians in two refugee camps as "a Lebanese reaction from the relatives and parents of OUT martyrs."

Etienne Saga, bead of a faction called Guardians of the Cedars, which is part of the rightist Phalangist coalition in Lebanon, was asked repeatedly at a press conference sponsored by the Israeli government whether his group participated in the killings at the Chatila and Sabra camps. "First of all, I want to ask you

why the whole world is upset by Sahra and Chatila." Mr. Saga said. For eight years, during the civil carnage in Lebanon, Mr. Saqa added, the world "was asleep" and ignored the slaughter of Christians by Palestinians in Lebanese towns

such as Damour. The refugee camp massacre took place after the Sept. 14 assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel, leader of the Phalan-

Mr. Saga said that the slaughter "was a Lebanese reaction from the relatives and parents of our martyrs," a reference to victims of

Lebanon's long civil war.

"Look." Mr. Saqa said, "this is an interior problem in Lebanon.
We bave the full right to deal with our enemies in Lebanon in the manner we find suitable. Please, this is our interior problem — don't interfere in this."

Mr. Saqa, whose faction favors a peace treaty with Israel, was surrounded by more than half a dozen members of his party. The purpose of his two-day visit to Israel, he said, was to express condolences to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose wife died recently, and to thank Israel for its "generous in-tervection" in invading Lebanon last June to rout the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Don't think that ir Lebanon we are angry," be said, "we are very grateful and thankful."

Mr. Saga, who was introduced at the press conference held in government press beadquarters here by an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman, said he hoped that the Lehanese government of President Amin Gemayel, a brother of Bashir, would soon agree to negotiations with Israel "on a very high level in Beirut and Jerusalem."

Mr. Begin insists oo both points, which Mr. Gemayel has resisted so

Gemayel's prime minister, that those interests."

have been critical of Israel, Mr. Saqa said that over the years Mr. Wazzan had been a "Syrian pup-

pet and a PLO pupper." Pressed repeatedly about the massacre and about the fate of the more than 500,000 Palestinians living in Lebanon, Mr. Saqa said: "I would like you - you are from the United States - we have a little country in Lebanon, 7,000 square miles, and we have about 500,000 Palestinians in Lebanon. Will you please take the 500,000 Palestinians to the United States and we

will be very grateful."

He said that if the Palestinians were allowed to remain and the population cootioned to grow "another PLO will be created. We doo't accept any more Palestinians in Lebanoo. My duty is to put them out of Lebanon."

Later, he said that "the Israeli overnment and the Israeli Army had nothing to do with Sahra and Chatila. This is a Lebanese reac-

"Don't think that we are killers." Mr. Saqa said. "We are civilized people. We welcomed the Palestinians for 30 long years. These guests tried to kill us ... to take our country for themselves."

1,200 More Bodies Found

About 1,200 more bodies have been found in Beirut in recent weeks, some in mass graves dug by PLO guerrillas for slaio comrades, raising the tally of deaths during the Israeli siege to 6,775, police officials said, according to an Associated Press report.

The police count of war victims ontside the capital remains at 12,310, for a total of 19,085, according to officials working oo a detailed casualty report for the

The State Department sharply criticized Wednesday a congressional attempt to boost U.S. financial aid to Israel, saying that it would have a disastrous effect oo U.S. foreign policy. United Press International reported.

The bill, adding \$450 million in aid to Israel, was approved by a Senate_Appropriations subcommittee Tuesday despite complaints hy Sen. Mark Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, the appropriations committee chairman, that the aid would signal congressional ap-proval of the Israeli invasioo of

In an unusual statement, a State Department spokesman. Alan Romberg, said: "We have a world-wide foreign policy and worldwide Asked about recent comments interests and as that bill now made hy Shafiq al-Wazzan, Mr. stands it would be disastrous for

NEW YORK — Marjorie Hoey has had 19 semitrailer trucks overturn in ber front yard during the

It usually bappens in the early morning, and she awakens to a thuoderous crash and the sound of heads of lettuce, sides of beef or frozeo turkeys thrown against the front of her house,

When Mrs. Hoey. 67, peeks around the curtains, she might see hundreds of dazed chickens standing around. Or three feet of habyfood jar lids covering most of the lawn. Or a U.S. Air Force experi-

"The plane was interesting."
Mrs. Hoey recalled, pushing up ber glasses.

It was hurled off a truck as it rounded the bend in the road in front of her home in Milford, Pennsylvania, just across the Delaware River from New Jersey and across the state line from New

About 3,000 semitrailer trucks pass Mrs. Hoey's home each day on their way through Milford, a commonity of 1,100 people.

They rumble along o stretch of U.S. Route 209, known to truckers across the country as the Ho Chi Minh Trail. It is a narrow, winding, dangerous road that provides a link between Interstates 80 and 84, a shortcut to New England that saves them miles, mountains and

Townspeople finally persuaded the federal government to prohibit trucks from using the road, and the ban was to have taken effect Monday. But neighboring towns, fearful that Milford's million trucks a year would begin rumhling through their communities,

Members of Congress from the area have been besieged with pleas to press for a re-evaluation by the Department of the Interior, which

has jurisdiction over the road. The 40-ton, 18-wheel semitrailers, which carry everything from medicine to cheese chips, cannot stop at the Milford Diner anymore because of new parking restrictions.

Some say the idling trucks killed the trees, and most say that exhaust from the trucks has ruined the paint on the exterior of houses, cracked the walls of the First Preshyterian Church, shook the stucco off a historic huilding and the or-namental wood trim off the Pike County Courthouse — the county having just spent \$5,000 to put it

Warner Depuy, the Pike County ommissioner who has led a relentless and often frustrating battle for more than 10 years to ban the semitrailers from Milford, said he had his home remodeled so that the bedroom is in the back, farther away from the road and the trucks.

Cynthia Van Lierde keeps a scrapbook of news clippings about the trucks, filled with stories and photographs of them knocking down signs and telephone lines, of standing in their bathrobes looking at piles of carpeting and stunned Although the scrapbook has

some comical contents, it is for the most part a macabre album of death, chronicling dozens of fatal automobile accidents, most of which local residents believe are attributable to the heavy truck

Mr. Depuy says 112 deaths have occurred on the stretch of Route 209 in the last seven years; the Pennsylvania Transportatioo De-

Semitrailer trucks rumbling down Broad Street, part of U.S. Route 209, through Milford, Pennsylvania.

partment argues that the figure is only about half that, just as others have argued that perhaps only 2,500 trucks a day go through Mil-

Mr. Depuy has been a formidable opponent of the trucking lobby and of various state and federal agencies. He bas had to convince Milford residents not to block the road with haby carriages, piles of shale or a barrage of gunfire.

Some of his methods have been canny, such as the most recent move deeding the road to the Na-tional Park Service so that it could ban the trucks. So close was be to final victory - and a planned victory celebration - that road signs announcing the ban were erected by the state Transportation Department, only to be covered over because of the announcement of a

Mr. Depuy contends that banning trucks on Route 209 would require most of them to drive just.

11 extra miles (18 kilometers).

"Tonight, tomorrow or a week from now." be said, "someone is going to die on that road. I hate to write a letter to someone saying there is blood on their hands, but I

Most truckers disagree with his mileage estimate, saying that for

them rerouting would mean 20 to 50 additional miles. It would also mean slow and often dangerous hauls through the mountains, they

to the American Trucking Associa-tion, said that if the Interior Department did not reverse its deci-Route 209, the association would go to court.

NATO Agrees to Study of Conventional Arms

BRUSSELS - NATO defense ministers agreed Wednesday to study the deployment of accurate new conventional weapons that could radically change the alli-

ance's military strategy.

The decision followed the ministers' agreement Tuesday to proceed with the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in

Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, reportedly informed other NATO ministers about new weapons of "unprece-dented precisioo" that could lead to greater reliance on conventional arms and the removal of older nu-

West German sources said the ministers had commissioned the Military Committee, NATO's highest military body, to study possible deployment of the weap-

costs. The ministers reached the decision at the end of the third day of their regular fall meeting.

Meanwhile, Admiral Robert

Falls, chairman of the Military Committee, said at a news conference that the plans to study the increased use of oew conventional arms technology would not alter the alliance's present strategy. This includes defending NATO territory as far forward as possible and responding to an attack hy any necessary means, including the use of nuclear weapons, he said.

His remarks appeared to be aimed at allaying coocern that an increased stress on cooventional arms could lead NATO away from its "flexible response" doctrine, which calls for the use of ouclear

weapons if necessary.

A senior U.S. official who asked not to be identified said Mr. WeinPlanning Committee meeting out-lined technology that makes it pos-sible to design weapons with "unprecedented precision, that would enable us virtually to strike the targets at which we aim even over very great distances, and even un-der all weather conditions or at

The emerging doctrine is that such weapons could be used to thwart any Soviet attack on Western Europe by destroying the rein-forcements on which an invasioo

This seemed to coincide with a plan unveiled recently by General Bernard W. Rogers, the commander of NATO, that would make full use of technology in precision guided missiles,

General Rogers predicted that NATO would be able to contain the first wave of an attacking force by using electronic weapons to destroy reinforcements stationed 100 miles (160 kilometers) behind the

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the world recession that has taken such an enormous toll in

On his arrival in the capital city, Mr. Reagan walked through a dota-ble file of ceremonial guards in white tunics and plumed beliness

to enter the palace for formal dis-cussions. After the discussions, he

left the palace to go horseback rid-ing and attend a harbecue lunch at

his host's ranch on the outskirts of

On his first official trip to South

America and to Brasilia, Mr. Reagan spent the day engaged in activities that were closed to the

press and public except for brief

His agenda also included a re-ception held by Mr. Reagan for about 100 Brazilian politicians, in-

cluding members of government

and opposition parties who ran Nov. 15 in Brazil's first free elec-

tions in 17 years. That event was

followed by a dinner at the For-eign Ministry held by Brazil.

deteriorating world trade, protec-tionist trade barriers and high in-

Moreover, although it bas the

tance by private lenders to invest money in it. A substantial portioo

of Brazil's foreign debt is owed to

U.S. officials bad said they

planned to offer oo direct aid to

FONTANA, California — A

Swiss pilot and two Frenchmen were killed when their single en-gine Cessna 172 plane crashed Tuesday in stormy weather in the San Gabriel Mountains, officials

said. One man worked for the French Industrial Development

Agency, a French government or-

3 Die in U.S. Plane Crash

Brazil, the largest nation in Lat-

picture-taking sessions.

the city.

Reagan Vows New Support

After Talks Open in Brasilia

General Rogers has suggested that his plan could allow NATO to do nway with some of its 6,000 short-range nuclear warheads in Europe.

Some West European officials and diplomats expressed concern that the plan implied trading some NATO territory to gain time be-fore a counterattack, and seemed to put less emphasis on the nuclear deterrent.

But, said Admiral Falls at the news conference, "The Military Committee is in complete accord with General Rogers and, indeed, there would be something seriously wroog with Western military thinking if we were to refuse to adapt our tactics in the light of scientific progress."

At a meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, the ministers also welcomed President Ronald Reagan's decision to deploy 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles in a "dense pack" formation

mass media "could make an important contribution in scrutinizing all actions that might lead to abuses of power," The Soviet Union and some

the content of news reports.

A full meeting of the 158 nations at the conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is expected to discuss the communications chapter Thursday. The Soviet Union, supported by several Third World countries, opposed passages that said the nations such as India and Algeria also said they were unhappy with a change that removed the word "content" io speaking about messages the

WORLD BRIEFS

UNESCO Panel Approves Media Plan

PARIS (AP) - Delegates to a UNESCO commission opproved a com-

promise plan Wednesday for the organization's future activities in com-

munications after disputes over the watchdog function of the press and

The United States and other Western delegations expressed reserva-tions about some passages of the chapter entitled "Communications in the Service of Man." But they said they would voice their concerns in the

China Assails Afghanistan Occupation

BEIJING (AP) — In China's first strong denunciation of the Soviet Union since the new leadership took over in Moscow, the Communist Party newspaper said Wednesday the Russians still hope to occupy Af-

ghanistan and push south from there.

The People's Daily declared that "the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its massive military buildup on the Afghan side of the Chinese-Afghan border have posed a serious threat to China's security.'

The newspaper added that the Soviet Union "never has given up its hegemonist amhitions of a long-term occupation of Afghanistan and proceeding south" to the Gulf and Indian Ocean.

Dutch to Vote Against Arms Freeze

THE HAGUE (UPI) — The Netherlands will oppose a nuclear weapons freeze in a United Nations vote scheduled Dec. 8, Foreign Minister Hans van den Brock told a parliamentary commission Wednesday. Under pressure from opposition parties, including the Communists,

Ոլեսիկ

Mr. van den Brock agreed to a second debate in Parliament on Thursday on a joint Swedisb and Mexican resolution calling for a freeze of nuclear

He told members of the Permanent Commission on Foreign Affairs, a liaisoo body between Parliament and the cabinet, that the government supported the Geneva talks on nuclear arms reductions by NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Mr. van den Broek said that to change the country's vote would be "a motion of no confidence in the Geoeva negotiations and an utterly incorrect signal."

Mexico Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

Dual Challenge Ahead Alan Riding of The New York Times reported earlier from Mexico

Mr. de la Madrid is assuming the twin challenge of lifting Mexi-co out of its worst recession in 40 years and preserving political sta-

in America, has a foreign debt of about \$85 billion, second only to Mexico. It is facing severe finan-cial difficulties brought about by minth largest economy in the world. Brazil is finding a reluc-

> Although Mr. de la Madrid was hand-picked by Mr. Lopez Portillo, there have also been near-public disagreements over economic

to leaders in Costa Rica and Hon-

Brazil, but made it clear that they

hoped Mr. Reagan's presence would underscore Brazil's stability

and encourage lenders.

Mr. Reagan is spending three days in Brazil. He is to make a side

trip to São Paulo Thursday before

flying to Bogotá for a few hours

Friday. He then is scheduled to travel to Central America to talk

Inaugurated

of Mexico. They are expected to be named before the end of the week.

bility at a time of growing hard-ship for most Mexicans. Much of the recent confusion surrounding Mexico's financial cri-sis has stemmed from the wide-

spread perception that Mr. Lopez Portillo has delayed taking much-needed austerity measures and has ead perception that Mr. Lopez left many of the most unpopular price increases to be decreed by his

policy between outgoing and incoming teams.

Apparently anxious to assign responsibilities before the change of government, Mr. Silva-Herzog spoke darkly last week of the "belt-tightening" that awaits much of the population in the coming months, "Believe me, this is not an ideals," Believe me, this is not an ideological problem," he said, "it's not a question of whether we like it or not, whether it's leftist or right-

Financier Sentenced in Hong Kong

HONG KONG (Reuters) - Amos Dawe, an international financier was convicted on charges of multimillion-dollar fraud Wednesday by the

Hong Kong Appeals Court and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Defense and prosecution lawyers said his whereabouts were unknown.

His lawyers said at an earlier hearing that Mr. Dawe, 47, who was released on \$8,200 bail, had been unable to return from a Bangkok business trip because of ill health and visa problems. But two Hong Kong police officers who went to the Thai capital said Mr. Dawe had been seen drinking in a hovel and appeared in sooil health. been seen drinking in a hotel and appeared in good health. Mr. Dawe's Mosbert group of companies, which extended to Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, Hoog Kong and the United States, collapsed in 1975 amid allegations that it was being used by the Soviet KGB secret police to infiltrate commerce in Southeast Asia. When the allegations

Canada Released British Spy Suspect

were published by a Hoog Kong magazine, one of Mr. Dawe's major financial backers, the Moscow Narodny bank, withdrew its support.

OTTAWA (AP) — Canada released Hugh George Hambleton, a professor who is being tried in Britain on espionage charges, in 1979 because there was not enough evidence that he had been spying, according to Solicitor General Robert Kaplan. Mr. Hambleton is on trial in Britain on charges of having given highly classified information to the Soviet Union while working as a NATO economist in Paris from 1956 to 1961.

Mr. Kaplan also said, bowever, that Canada's Official Secrets Act, the law Mr. Hambleton had been suspected of breaking, needs major changes. His remarks Tuesday before the House of Commons prompted a member of the Conservative opposition. Chris Speyer, to say: "Mor a member of the Conservative opposition. Chris Speyer, to say: "Has Canada gone out of the business of prosecuting spice?"

Mr. Hambleton, 60, who has dual British and Canadian citizenship, was questioned in November 1979 by security officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. They said they had seized o sbort-wave radia. receiver, maps and books from his mother's Ottawa home.

For the Record

BELFAST (AP) — 1RA guerrillas blasted an armored police truck with a Soviet-made RPG-7 rocket Wednesday and raked the vehicle with

bullets, wounding two officers, the police reported.

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — Sergeant Aloiga Akata-Pore, a radical member of Ghana's ruling council, has been detained in connect tion with last week's failed coup, Accra radio reported Wednesday.

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Polish Actors' Union Banned in Reaction to Boycott of Television

By John Kifner New York Times Service WARSAW - The Polisb authorities dissolved Wednesday the noion of actors that has been leading

successful boycom of state relevisinn to protest martial law. The boycott by the country's best-known actors and actresses perhaps the most visible remnant of the days of Solidarity - has in recent days grown into a major is-sue with the martial-law authori-

The sudden abolition of the actors' union, under the same 1932 statute used to dissolve the union of journalists last March, appeared to indicate that despite its series of highly visible conciliatory gestures and plans to lift martial law this month, the government still in-tends to have little patience with

The boycott had lurned state television, previously often a showcase for nriginal drama, into a dreary series of panel discussions and official speeches, sometimes enlivened by sports and nld Rus-

There were few of the familiar faces of popular actors and ac-tresses. Most of them refused roles n television dramas, and the handful who took jobs were accused by their colleagues of being collabora-tors and jeered by audiences when they appeared on stage in Warsaw. Earlier, Lech Walesa went to the

discerning.

ancient monastery in Czestochowa to pray for guidance on his future

Mr. Walesa was freed to mid-November after 11 months of internment during which the author-ities crushed the independent trade union that he led. He arrived in Czestochowa on Tuesday oo a re-

Walesa said in a prayer before the image of the Black Madonna. which is revered as Poland's na-tional symbol, "because I want to be in your hands as an instrument in the service of the motherland, the church and our countrymen.

strike in Gdansk that gave birth to

Solidarity.
Mr. Walesa did oot say a word as the group made its way through a crush of waiting television cam-eras, photographers and journal-ists into the Jasna Gora monast-

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ery, the site of the Black Madonna.

Aside from a meeting with for-eign journalists just after his re-lease, in which he said be would be

"courageous, but prudent, very prudent," Mr. Walesa has declined in make any public statements about the political situation or his

ligious pilgrimage, accompanied by members of his family and a handful of old Solidarity aides. "I beg you to direct me," Mr.

"I want you to take this medal with a broken heart and heal it," Mr. Walesa said, referring to the small pin bearing the likeness of the Madonna that he almost al-

Let us pray for love and justice to triumph, for peace and human solidarity and that the great hopes begun in August 1980 can be realized," he said in his prayer at evening Mass in the monastery chap-el. His mendon of August 1980 was a reference to the shipyard

He has said he will need about a month to learn what had happened while he was in isolation and to decide what must be done. That timetable would put any statement roughly at the point of a Dec. 13

In addition, the Hotel Athenaeum possesses

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meeting of the Sejm, Poland's par-liament, at which Poland's rulers have been strongly suggesting they plan to lift martial law.

Lech Walesa, with a likeness of the Black Madonna on his lapel, at Jasna Gora.

Mr. Walesa's words are being eagerly awaited to Poland. But whatever be says, it appears that the military government of Gener-al Wojciech Jaruzelski has the naoon firmly under control and that the beady days in which Solidarity challenged the communist system

Solidarity leadership, devastated by the failure of a strike no Nov. 10, called off ano-government demonstrations that had been

planned for mid-December. Mr. Walesa has been telling some of his old associates in Gdansk that he hopes Solidarity can be revived in some fashion, al-though it will probably require considerable compromise with the authorities. But those who bave re gone forever.

On Saturday, the underground seen him say bis plans seem vague and uncertain.

JA spokesmao at Jasna Gora said Mr. Walesa left the monastery on Wednesday for an unknown destination, Reuters reported from Warsaw. Friends of Mr. Walesa in Gdansk said they expected him to return there.]

This was Mr. Walesa's second trip outside of Gdansk since he was released. His first trip, six days after he was freed, was to Warsaw. where he met for several hours with the Roman Catholie primate.

Agriculture Secretary Is Guarded On U.S. Threat to Dump Surplus

By Axel Krause

PARIS - The U.S. secretary of agriculture, John R. Block, renewed the Reagan administra-ooo's attacks Wednesday on Ibe European Community's subsidies of its farm exports. But he re-mained deliberately vague about threats by the administration to retaliate by dumping \$3 billioo io surplus dairy products on the world market.

There is oo deadline as to when the United States might take action, and if there was one, we would not be making it public," Mr. Block said.

Mr. Block made his comments at the Paris headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development as bead of the U.S. delegation to a meeting of 24 agriculture ministers from OECD nations that begins Thurs-

Speaking in guarded terms, he added that a decision to retaliate would involve other departments in the U.S. government, as well as the Department of Agriculture. II will be a total administration deciallempt to bring EC export subsidies "under greater discipline." He said the U.S. farm community is increasingly upset over EC-subsi-dized exports of wheat, wheat-flour, poultry, eggs and soybean oils, adding. The list goes on and

The U.S. official said the gov-

ernment had \$3 billion worth of dairy products in storage, but be declined to say whether dairy products - or others - would be used to retaliate. Previously, Mr. Block had indicated that the administration would dump surplus U.S. dairy products on the world

market, lo Washington, Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, raised the prospect of a trade war, although he avoided mentioning the EC or any details about how and when the United States might retaliate. "I hope we doo't get into a big trade war, but we'll be under a lot of pressure to leach somebody a lesson, or show that we mean business," he said.

"We cannot stand by and see our farmers disappear, so while no

The administration, Mr. Block one wants to start a trade war with explained, has not abandoned its your tax dollars. I'm not sure we can avoid it," Senstor Dole said at a semioar sponsored by the Amencan Enterprise Institute.

On other issues, Mr. Block said that the Soviel Union was out buying U.S. grain and other farm products as aggressively as a year ago, and that he could not explaio it. He said the Russians had bought three million metric lons of grain so far this year, compared to four million tons at the same time

a year ago.
"I doo'l know what the game plan is," Mr. Block said of the Soviet intentions, responding to ques-tions about possible links in the slowed grain purchases and broader. East-West foreign policy considerations.

Mr. Block also denied reports that the administration had decided to sell the Soviet Union 100,000 tons of surplus U.S. butter as part of a reported barter deal that also would involve Soviet nonferrous The reports originated in Euro-

ean government circles in Geneva last week during a meeting of trade

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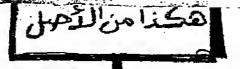
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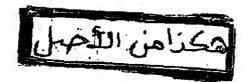
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Argentine Presidential Election Promised by End of 1983

IUENOS AIRES Pesident Reynaldo Benito mone announced Wedesday that a presidential retion would be held not year to return Argentina democracy by March 194.

General Bignone's annuncement followed a cabinat meeting at which offinals discussed the country's onomic problems, labe unrest and demands for a ompt return to civiliantule. General Bignone said a election would take pice by the end of 1983.

Argentina has been uner military rule since March 176, when a junta seize control from President Isa-1 Perón.

Shortly after Britain ecaptured the Falkland Isands from Argentina in June; the junta promised to senior the country to conocracy by March 1984 at the latest.

The national government has resolved, in accordance with the armed frees, to culminate the process of institutionalizing the country in 1983," General Bishone seld Wednesdy.

The election "mostlikely will be held in the last ninester of 1983," although they could be called earlied in preparations came completed, he said.

He said the electionalizing must be "technically possible and politically aceptable in order to really produce the best effects and achieve the objectives we seek."

A Familiar Impasse Earlier, Jackson Dell of The Washington Post reported from Buenos Ags:

HIGH WNDS - A tree lies on top of a house in Menlo

Park, nearSin Francisco, after being felled by a storm that

NEW YORK - Rote Cook; (1958)

of Colonel Pickering in My Fair Lady," died in his sleep by 25 at the New York Athletic Ci.

Mr. Coote not only cited the role of Pickering, the bestlend of Rea Harrison's Henry Hims, in

the 1956 original, but we on to play the role in a national r, in London, in Moscow and the 1976 stage revival. (The fi role was played by Wilfrid lyde-White).

73. a veteran British tor, who won acciaim on Broadwa a gener-

Robert Coote, 73, Stage and Film Actor, Dies

Alexander Belyakov

General Alexander Belyakov, 84,

one of the three men who made the

first nonstop flight across the North Pole from Moscow to the

General Belyakov, Valery

Chkalov and Georgi Baydoukov

flew a single-eagine plane from Moscow to Vancouver, Washing-ton, June 18-20, 1937.

United States, died Tuesday.

MOSCOW (AP) - Lieutenant

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Military rulers and veteran civilian leaders in Argentina are caught up in a strange political dialogue, at once anarchie and predictable, and as familiar here as a mournful old tango.

This time it began with the "covenant." Earlier this month; the governing military junta called out labor and political leaders and sternly issued a 15-point program for negotiating a military withdrawal from

The offer had long been anticipated. But the military was shocked by the response; a quick and clamorous jeer. Argentine politicians collectively announced that they would have no part of the military's program and began organizing mass demon-strations to seek an immediate date for elections.

The result has been a public impasse, and to many

political observers here it means national politics has taken a foreseeable course. Argentina, they say, is back on the "seesaw," or pattern of flips between military and civilian rule. "When a military government announces it is leaving, it gets a little more destabilized with each day

that passes," said a veteran political operative here who has worked with both military and civilian leaders. "The political parties rise with each slip of the military. The result is that there is never a balance, and you never have an agreement. What you have is constant instability."

Argentina has shifted seven times between military and civilian rulers in less than 20 years. Increasingly,

the civilian governments have seemed doomed to survive only as long as it took a temporarily shattered

military to reorder its ranks and regain some prestige. Now, with the country attempting another transition to a democratic government, many analysts ex-press concern about whether they will finish with yet another weak civilian government or if the country's growing turmoil will simply propel the old seesaw of

enerals and politicians into something much worse. Argentine analysts worry that neither the military nor the jaded political leadership — with its public intransigence and occasional scret bargaining — will have the ability to control the planned move to democracy by March 1984.

The newly legalized political parties are finding that their realilitation drives are gaining surprisingly little support, even as mass movements have begun to form outside the parties' leadership.

Last week, both military and political leaders were disturbed by a series of demonstrations that erupted in suburban Buenos Aires over taxes, including one rally that resulted in street fighting between police and angry local residents. At the same time, the conspicuous silence of all but a few politicians about the 6,000 to 15,000 Argentines

who disappeared during the military's violent campaign against terrorists and internal opponents has been outflanked by a swelling movement that has made human rights Argentina's principal public issue.

While most politicians here still discount the possibility of a successful hard-line military coup, the

growing disorder has begun to be compared to that of the early 1970s, when a series of movements on both the right and the left plunged Argentina into years of constant political violence and finally helped provoke the military takeover of 1976.

And at the root of the problem, these analysts say, is the Argentine seesaw, and the peculiar, almost ironic political concept of a "covena

For decades, Argentine leaders have been preoccupied with the idea of universal national agreements, and the "covenant" is a key part of the ideology of the nation's largest political party, the Peronists.

Only months ago, before and during the Falklands conflict, a host of political leaders was clamoring for the military to agree to a "covenant" or a "national reconciliation" that would heal the nation's differencees and prevent another cycle of tumultuous transition, weak civilian government and military takeover.

But, it seems, a "covenant" was never really the goal of either side. Even while the present government of General Rignone was being formed, military lead-ers rejected the idea of negotiations with civilians. Then, party activists say, the armed forces set off the seesaw with two tactical mistakes.

"First, the junta announced that it would institutionalize the country by March of 1984; it set a fixed period, without getting anything in return," a politi-cian here explained. "Then, Bignone lifted the restrictions on political parties. And so now the parties have nothing to bargain over but a date of elections. The military just doesn't have any cards."

League institutions.

The admissions season started

out promisingly enough, as anxiety over budget cuts in public educa-

tion drove families to apply to pri-vate schools in record numbers last

Schools. But over the summer, in-

for financial reasons and two more

called on opening day to say they were not coming, said John Herney, admissions director. "Every school I know had a similar experi-

ence," he added.
"We lost 24 students this fall

ington, District of Columbia, noted a sudden decline in minority

enrollment this year after several years of a steady rise. And some school officials said

the poor economy has inspired

many families to revive an old practice — sending only their boys to private school.

the tuition due-date drew near.

schools association said.

U.S. House Authorizes Interim A-Waste Sites

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives is continuing work on legislation that would establish the first national policy for the storage and disposal of nuclear

After protracted discussion, the House voted Tuesday to authorize the establishment of temporary fa-cilities for the storage of waste if utilities exhausted available storage space before a permanent facility for the burial of waste is

completed.

The amendment to delete from the bill authority to build "away from reactor" storage units was sponsored by Representative Stan-ley N. Lundine, a Democrat of New York. It was defeated, 308-

Representative Lundine and others had argued that the estabshment of temporary storage units would slow the creation of a permanent waste facility, because utilities would be able to ship their wastes to the temporary units and would have little need for an ex-

They also argued that interim storage units would lead to vastly increased shipments of radioactive nuclear waste on the nation's high-ways and railroads, shipments that are already a source of local political tension and opposition from citizens.

The defeat of Mr. Lundine's amendment was a blow for envi-

ronmental groups.

They suffered another setback when the House rejected, 293-109,

The problem has also been reported at many private colleges, from small black colleges to Ivy Deng Sees a Need For Better Use of L Laird Davis, admissions director for Choate Rosemary Hall, Chinese Scientists Wallingford, Connecticut. which had to go to its waiting list

late in the summer to fill 10 empty slots. "In my 13 years here, I've never seen anything so dramatic." BELIING — Deng Xiaoping, the principal Chinese leader, has called for a mobilization of scientists for development programs and has termed improved organization of researchers a "most pressing problem that must be solved as soon as possible," the official news agency Xinhua reported Wednesday. spring, according to the National Association of Independent

The agency quoted Mr. Deng as saying to China's state planning leaders: "It is not that we do not have talented people. The problem is whether we can better organize terest dropped off precipitously as The median charge for a year at boarding school rose this fall to \$7,850, while the median for day school increased to \$4,050, the them and tap their initiative and use their talents to the full extent," He said China needed a powerful At Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire, five stu-dents pulled out over the summer body to coordinate efforts by its

scientifie and technical personnel. Mr. Deng said work should begin shortly on unspecified large projects. "Otherwise, we would leave them to the next century," he said, adding that the energy and transportation sectors must be given priority. "If money and materials are not enough, we would rather cut back on projects under-taken by localities," he said.

and it's killing us," said T. Holmes Moore, president of The New Hampton School in New Hamp-His remarks were disclosed a ton, New Hampshire. For New day after Prime Minister Zhao Zi-Hampton, 24 fewer students means \$206,400 less in tuition this yang unveiled a five-year plan to e National People's Congress year, a serious matter for a school that, like smaller private schools, China's parliament. The plan charted a modest course for the has an endowment of less than \$1 country's development up to 1985 but also allocated substantial Applications from members of funds for energy and transportaminority groups are also down. The Black Student Fund in Wash-

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

a move to make more general language in the bill that bars the Department of Energy from selecting densely populated areas as the site for the final repository.

The House is expected to complete action on the bill Thursday. The legislation would then probably be sent to a House-Senate complete action. bly be sent to a House-Senate conference where differences with a Senate-approved version could be reconciled.



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NEW YORK - An unusually large number of students who accepted admission at private secondary schools last spring backed out at the last minute this fall because of economie fears.

Boarding schools in the Northeast, especially smaller schools in New England, were hardest hit, with as many as 30 to 40 students at some schools withdrawing in August and September, forfeiting

deposits of up to \$500. In the South and Middle West, more schools than expected reported declining enrollment as parents shifted their children from private to public education.

However, private schools in New York City defied the trend, probably because parents felt that the city's public schools did not offer an alternative, headmasters said. "People who live in the city are really willing to make a finan-cial sacrifice, because they feel they have no choice," said P. Gordon B. Stillman, headmaster of Riverdale Country School in the Bronx, where enrollment remained

In a survey conducted this fall by the National Association of Independent Schools, 81 of 170 boarding schools polled around the country said they had been un-able to enroll the number of students they had budgeted for in the

spring. .
In addition, depressed economies abroad have dried up the pool of foreign students. And this caused many Mexican students to withdraw from American private schools.

At a meeting this fall at the Secondary School Admission Test Board in Princeton, New Jersey, private school admissions officers from around the country complained that they had been plagued

12 Pakistani Opposition Politicians Reportedly Arrested With Dissidents

court ordered him freed.

Frank Hampton, 86, chairman of

printing companies, Tuesday in Columbia, South Carolina.

whose colorful career spanned 50 years during which be defended mobster Mickey Cohen, the kidnappers of Frank Sinatra Jr. and a

Japanese war criminal, Thursday in Los Angeles.

Morris Lavine, 86, an attorney

struck the California coast. Nine persons died in the southern

part of the state, and a house was washed into the surf there.

Oleg Anichtin, 52, a former for-eign editor of Tass, Saturday, the news agency reported from Mos-newspapers, television stations and

(1947) and "Merry Andrew" Company of Canada, Thursday on tion with the Nazis, but an appeals

cow. He joined Tass in 1955 and

went on to work as a correspond-

ent in Britain. Australia and the

Steve Cordon, 44, the director

and author of the 1980 hit movie

"Arthur," which was nominated for an Academy Award, Saturday of a heart attack in New York.

Aldo Vidussoni, 68, secretary

Long Island, New York.

United States.

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan -- Military authorities have arrested more than a dozen opposition politicans since Sunday in a roundup of Pakistani dissidents, opposition sources said Wednesday.

Most of the opposition politi-cians were arrested in Sind, the bome province of Pakistan's executed former prime minister, Zulfi-kar Ali Bhutto, the sources said.

They said Khuda-e-Noor, president of the Baluchistan provincial branch of the banned Tehrik-i-Istiqlal party, was arrested Tuesday in his hotel room in the city of Lahore under martial-law regulatious banning political activity.

Among other politicians reportedly arrested since Sunday were Khwaja Khairuddin, secretary-general of the eight-party Move-ment for Restoration of Democracy alliance; the alliance's assistant secretary-general, Maira Mohammed Khan; a former Sind province chief minister, Ghulam Mustafa Jator; and a former Sind governor, Mumiaz Ali Bhutto, a cousin of Mr. Bhutto.



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THE ART OF BEING PERFECTLY LOCATED IN HOUSTON



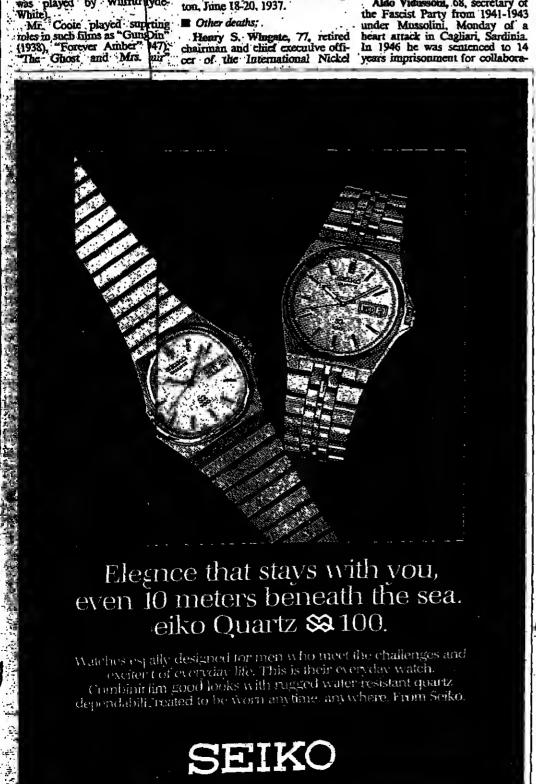
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THE FRENCH ART OF FINE LIVING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



Soviet Chemical Warfare

It has been an uphill climb for two U.S. administrations to draw attention to the Soviet Union's responsibility for chemical warfare violations in Southeast Asia and in Afghanistan. The interesting question is why the general response has been so slow.

One reason has been the difficulty of assembling evidence to meet the standards required to sustain such charges. The scenes were remote, the victims simple people for whom "yellow rain" was but one of many travails. In the world at large, many people found it hard to believe that the Soviet Union would sponsor and practice a barbarous form of warfare that it had vowed in two treaties to forgo. Did people dismiss the threat on such disreputable grounds as that it mainly concerned more primitive folk, or raised too many disturbing questions about the Soviet Union's worthiness as an American aegotiating partner? Governments shied away from lending support to a charge that might be thought to arise from an American Cold War campaign. Nor did the Reagan administration help its case by the manner in which it initially presented it.

It seems to us now that the administration has proven the Soviet pattern by a standard that reasonable people would accept. There are the blood and urine samples, the anecdotal evidence of refugees and survivors and, now, toxin-contaminated Soviet gas masks from Afghanistan. As recently as six weeks ago, the State Department reports, Soviet forces were using lethal chemical weapons there. An international public that could weep for Lebanon surely can mourn the evident thousands of victims of Soviet chemicals in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia.

Soviet conduct has had an effect in reinforcing American suspicions of the Kremlin. The effect elsewhere is less evident, despite the administration's efforts to make the issue more universally acceptable by avoiding presentation of it in stark East-West terms. Still, last Friday the United Nations agreed by a large margin to convene the parties to one of the international treaties that Moscow has evidently broken, the biological weapons convention of 1972. Just this week, the General Assembly, acting after a Soviet undersecre-tary had stymied one investigation, set up another experts' panel that will report directly to the secretary-general. The cause needs help. Soviet chemical warfare goes on.

ror, insurgency or other forms of intervention in a dozen or more African states. He has no

supportable basis for continuing to claim and

occupy a mineral-rich stretch of aorthern Chad. Only three African countries joined him in backing Mr. Habre's arch rival for Chad's OAU seat. The responsible regional

thing to do would have been to allow President Habre to be seated and to permit the

organizatioa to conduct its normal business.

Instead the Libyan leader took an unneces-

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Qadhafi Snarls the QAU

The latest victim of Libya's Moamer Qadhafi is the Organization of African Uni-Qadhan is the Organization of African Uni-ty. His support of insurgents in the Western Sahara was partly responsible for the body's inability to hold its annual summit last Aug-ust, and his support of insurgents in Chad was chiefly responsible last week for the OAU's second summit collapse. On neither occasion could the OAU obtain the requisite two-thirds quorum. Col. Qadhafi took his position despite the fact that the summit was to be held in his capital and, unless it were held, he could not assume the prestigious position of OAU chairman. He was ready to sacrifice Africa's premier regional institution to ad-

vance his revolutionary goals.

True, Col. Qadhafi is acting in a regional context in which the United States and France, among others, have actively supported conservative regimes — such as Morocco, notably in Western Sahara — and helped organize resistance against radical Soviet-supported regimes such as his own, actably in Chad. He can fairly claim that his 1980 intervention in Chad, at the then ruler's request, was in accordance with an OAU mandate. He pulled his troops out of Chad - although act all the way — in 1982 when asked by the current president, Hissène Habré, whose backers include Egypt and the United States. Col. Qadhafi, bowever, has sponsored ter-

sarv and provocative stand on the representation question, which is an especially troublesome one to a continent full of regimes that came to power by conquest or coup. The organization is paying the price.

If the deterioration is oot arrested, Africa itself will pay. For its 19 years, the Organizatioa of African Unity has successfully helped its members maintain their national and territorial integrity within their arbitrary coloni-

al borders. It has represented the continent's intent to protect itself from foreign intervention and manipulation and, specifically, to avoid becoming simply an East-West check-erboard of "radical" and "moderate" states. It has been the vehicle for what formal unity black Africa has attained on the matter of ending white supremacist rule in South Africa. All this Col. Qadhafi would spoil.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Controversies in Africa

Never in its turbulent 19-year history has the OAU been so disorganized, its member-ship so disunited, The OAU is all but dead. Over the years its tangible successes have been negligible. It is hard to think of a concrete OAU achievement. Is the organization, then, worth saving?

In the past two decades the OAU has often been accused of an undue reluctance to engage itself in Africa's thorniest problems, while preferring to take cover in a safe but false harmony provided by issues such as South Africa or the economic injustice said to prevail between the first world and the third. When national outrages have occurred, it has been expedient for the OAU to stay silent until it is too late. Yet for all its faults the OAU has had some merit in the past as a forum where every African government could publicly vent its grievances. It is also the best platform from which Africa as a whole, with a third of the seats at the United Na-tions, can make collective demands, especially economic ones, which deserve to be heard by the industrialized world.

It is time, however, for the OAU (whatever remains of it) to rethink its method of appointing its chairman. Too many previous olders have been unworthy. There must be a case also for a sort of African Switzerland to become a new permanent site both for the OAU secretariat and for the annual summit. - The Times (London).

By failing for the second time to agree on common ground for its summit conference, the Organization of African Unity is once again back at square one. For a growing ma-jority of African countries it is Col. Qadnaff's insistence on interfering in the politics of other states that is responsible for the deba-cle. The internal OAU dispute is rapidly assuming masochistic features. - Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

To use the discredited grumblings of lan Smith as a basis for a House of Commons statement is most unfortunate. It appears to us that Zimbabwe's affairs are becoming everybody's business in the world.

On our part we must remind the British prime minister that this country is no longer a colony and therefore she has no right to interfere in its internal affairs. It is quite obvious that what is being complained about is not buman rights but white rights. - The Herold (Harare, Zimbabwe).

Vice President George Bush has returned from black Africa after generating a mixture of good will for the United States and criticism of its policies. The good will emerged from the mere presence of the vice president, who stressed that Washington cared about what African leaders think, talked of ecoaomie aid and condemned South Africa's apartheid policies as "legally entrenched racism." The criticism arose from Mr. Bush's comments on how best to achieve an inde-pendent Namibia, ruled illegally for so long by South Africa. Everywhere he went Mr. Bush encountered varying degrees of skepticism because of the American approach toward resolving the guernilla war.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Anniversary in Jerusalem The Post contended in numerous editorials

that permanent control of the West Bank, the government's chief aim, was, in the editors' riews, a serious danger for the Jewish State. - Editor Erwin Frenkel of The Jerusalem

Post, writing in the anniversary issue for the paper's 50th anniversary Wednesday.

Down and Out in Detroit

Homeless drifters, rail-riding hobos and park-bench burns have long been a part of America, [but] no longer are they mostly single, white, middle-aged winos squatting on skid rows with their buddles. Today's homeless people are young, middle-aged, old, black or white. Often they are people who have been laid off, have run out of money and have lost their homes. Meteorologist predict that the country faces an unusually cold winter. Horror stories of frozen street people will surely surface unless we act now to provide for the homeless.

-The Detroit Free Press.

DEC. 2: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Taft Tours the Kremlin

MOSCOW - Contrary to custom and precedent, the government opened the Kremlin for Mr. and Mrs. William H. Taft, who passed four hours seeing its treasures and trophies, gold, jewels and steel, which record the history of the Russian throne. They were shown the jeweled crowns, rich barbarie costumes, maces, orbs and thousands of jeweled baubles that accompany royalty's play, and hundreds of pictures of the Romanoffs and their ministers. It was very interesting to see the simple-mannered, plainly dressed representative of the greatest republic in the world surrounded by brilliantly uniformed Russian officers moving through the old home of the

only remaining autocracy in the world.

1932: Debtors Are Told to Pay

NEW YORK - Coincident with the receipt here of British and French notes asking post-ponement of war-debt installments due on Dec. 15, President-elect Franklin. D. Roosevelt came out flatly for payment of all war-time obligations owed the United States by foreign nations. Mr. Roosevelt's views are contained in an article by him in the Cosmopolitan Magazine. "It is sound common sense to assist your debtors in every way, but there is neither practicability oor honor in cancella tion. The stabilization of world finance can best be achieved by a clear understanding of just obligations. The policy of unduly favoring foreign private loans has failed to achieve any real international unity."

			
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n. au cupitai de 1.100.000 F. R.G.S. Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231. U.S. subscription: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1982, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

The Palestinian Image: Americans Look Again

WASHINGTON — When pollsters start poking into American attitudes on foreign policy or national security issues, the findings tend to get caught up in controversy over "loaded" questions or "biased" questioners. Such, unhappily, has been the case with a new cargotte the case to assess American opinnew survey that tries to assess American opin-ion on the Arab-Israeli conflict in general and

aftermath of the Lebanese war. I say "unhappily" because it is as easy to make too bitle as it is to make too much of the findings of a poll conducted by Richard Wirthlin's polling organization, Decision

the Palestinian problem in particular, in the

Making Information. The poll was commis-

sioned by a three-year-old nonprofit research outfit called Arab Studies Inc. By picking and choosing among its diverse findings, you can make too much of those

that the institute itself singles out: • That 76 percent of the 1,020 persons sampled (with a claimed margin of error of plus or minus 3 percent) favor the right of the Palestinians to establish an independent state. • That American views of the Arab-Israeli conflict "are changing dramatically."



By Philip Geyelin

 That Americans are "apparently ready to support a much more evenhanded United States policy toward Israel and the Arabs than recent official pronouncements and congressional actions have indicated."

So sweeping a reading of the poll's returns is as unjustified as the effort to helitifle the whole exercise on the grounds that Arab Studies Inc. is largely underwritten by companies and individuals with an acute interest in the welfare of the Arab world.

The institute admits to that and more. It says it commissioned the poll because it could find no comparable effort to deal directly with the Palestinian side of the argument until as recently as 1978. It could find aone at all that have been "either sponsored by any Arab organization or informed by concerns that reflect areas of interest to the Arabs, particularly the Palestinian vantage point."

It even went so far as to admit to a questioning technique founded on the premise that the American public knows so little about the Palestinians that it was necessary to prepare follow-up ("push") questions reflecting the Palestinian point of view.
In a way, this acknowledgment, up front

adds force to the poll's most significant findings. It shows an increasing awareness on the part of the American public of a legitimate Palestinian grievance. And it suggests a public sensitivity to the intricacies of the so-called Arab-fsraeli struggle, a sensitivity that may well be running ahead of the familiar Washington reflexes: the oversimplified, either-or shorthand of congressional debate, and the struggle additional debate, and the struggle additional interiors of the White House. primal, political instincts of the White House. One general trend is hard to refute. Asked to think back a year ago about where their sympathies were, with the fsraelis or the Palestinians, 59 percht said they were with the faraelis, while 13 procent albed themselves with the Palestinian class. Today the comparable figures were on 39 percent with the Israelis but 23 percent tith the Palestinians.

Israelis but 23 percent ith the Palestinians.
One reason for this aft could be that some
69 percent "disapproval" of the Israeli livus
sion of Lebanon. However, when the question
was put differently—"Do you think the
Israelis were justified h invading Lebanon
to stop rocket attacks ad remove the PLO?"
— 42 percent said vestand only 50 percent
coatinued to disapprove
And so it went; with ach effort to reflue
the questioning, there were significant refine.

the questioning, there we significant refine-

ments in the public view. Some 76 percent thorn the Palestinians had a "right" to establish an independent state, the United States living supported the idea in a 1947 United Najons resolation, But

idea in a 1947 United Naons resolation, But many thought this might by be the best solution, and only 55 percentinought the United States should "help" brings about.

A majority (55 percent poposed American recognition of the PLO atthe official representative of the PLO atthe official representative of the Plassimias. But 83 percent favored Palestinian representation of some sout at peace percentations.

sort at peace negotiations.

A majority (49 to 41) thiks that U.S. policies in the Middle East at "belanced," and most of those who disagreehink the bias favors Israel, A larger majory thinks that the American "media" are fair b both sides. The Reagan plan wins strong sport — but so does the basic U.S. committent to Israel. does the basic U.S. commutant to Israel.

If there is a lesson in all is, it lies less in
the numbers than in the deence that the
American public is entirely chable of absorbing the complexities of the Ab-Israeli-Pales,
timian conflict when it is presented, as it tracky
is from Washington, is all its implexity.

The Washington is.

The Charter: Where It Came From, Where It May Go

PARIS — Given Israeli and Pales-tinian preconceptions, debate can seem doomed to degenerate into a dialogue of the deaf. Palestinians are quick to point out

the underlying injustices of Zionism, and how unaccommodating that ideology is to the national and civil rights of the Palestinian people.

Zionists, unable seriously to cootest this, turn to the Palestinian charter and specifically Articles 6 and 15, which call for the ultimate dismantlement of the state of Israel. The three Palestinian charters have been sets of principles agreed upon by national assemblies reflecting Palestinians' aspirations to inde-pendence and their opposition to Zionism. Each successive eharter

was a reaction to a setback. The first was adopted in 1919 by the First Arab Palestinian Coagress, sitting in Jerusalem in response to the Balfour declaration, which had called for the establishment of a national Jewish bome in predominantly Arab Palestine.

The second was produced in October 1948 in Gaza by a Palestinian National Assembly sitting five months after the proclamation of the state of Israel. It reiterated the Palestinians' right to independence and rejected the new changes that had befallen Palestine.

The Palestine Liberation Organi-

zation was set up in 1964. The third Palestinian National Charter was drafted by the PLO's constituent assembly, meeting in Jerusalem in May of that year, and ratified by the first National Council session, also held in Jerusalem. The text was amended at a National Council session held in Cairo in July 1968, a year after Israel occupied the rest of Palestine (the West Bank and Gaza), the Golan Heights and Sinai.

Article 6 says: "The Jews who had normally resided in Palestine uatil the beginning of the Zionist invasion will be considered Palestinians." Artiele 15 declares "the liberation of Palestine" to be "a national

duty." The aim is "the elimination of Zionism in Palestine." To this end the Arab nation must mobilize all its military, human, moral and spir-itual capabilities ... The liberation process is defined as "the phase of the armed Palestinian revolution."

Critics of these texts tend to igaore the prior dispossession of

Palestinians as Zionism proceeded to establish Eretz (greater) Israel. In the 20 years from 1948 to 1968. when there were no Articles 6 and 15, neither was there peace but rather continued methodical negation in words and deeds of the existence of the Palestinians. By comBy Mohammad Tarbush

parison, the charter can be regarded as a mild rhetorical reaction.

A Palestinian's view of Zionist opposition to the charter might be

xpressed this way:
We, the Israelis, came to your country animited, took your lands out of the straitjacket and conceive and bomes by force and chased you are solutions. What matters finally out, and we oow deny you the right to return. Not content with the de facto recognition you have granted us, we ask you to disclaim even your dreams for what was once your homeland, Meanwhile, some of our leaders will continue to dream of extending fsrael's frontiers as far as Baghdad and Kuwait.

The offending articles bave in any case been superseded, in effect, by a resolution adopted by the National Council in September 1969. In this text the PLO resolved to work toward the setting up of a "popular democratic Palestinian state for Arabs and Jews alike in which there would be ao discrimination and no room for class or national subjugation, and in which the right of hoth Arabs and Jews to perpetuate and develop their indigenous cultures would be respected."

Palestinians are the first to see the utopianism of this, Still, if history has shown that the Zionist dream can be fulfilled only through de-

struction, the democratic ideal testifies to faith in people's capacity for construction. The alternative is per-

petuatioa of sacrifice and suffering.

The democratic dream would be
to break with the status quo, step should be the preservation of the people, not of the state. And if the price for this is the overthrow of the

Jewish thinkers have agreed. For instance, Albert Einstein, who said he would "rather see reasonable agreement with the Arabs on the basis of living together in peace than the creation of a Jewish state."

Later, with the state created, Martin Buber wrote in the Hebrew jour-nal Ner in 1961: "Only an internal revolution can have the power to heal our people of their murderous sickness of causeless hatred [for the Palestinians] ... Only then will the old and young in our land realize how great was our responsibility to those miserable Arab refugees in whose towns we have settled Jews who were brought from afar ...
Of course, the de-Zionization of Israel and its replacement by a binational democratie state is not

a short-term prospect.

Meanwhile, the PLO is in fact

willing to accept the stablishment of a Palestinian stat in the West Bank and Gaza, such together form less than 20 peem of what was until 1948 Palestie.

That is a striking treat from the 1968 charter text. At recently the charter was again subserted when Yasser Arafat, as chi executive of the PLO, signed a dodnern accepting all UN resolution on Palestine.

— which include the 947 recomwhich include the 947 recommendation for partitio

And any there at Palestminns campaigning quietly r modifica-tion of the charter. Tt 60-member PLO central commit discussed the matter at a meeting Damascus last week. The unpendi the Palestine National buncil may finally call the Israeli bluif and amend the charter, elimating the two articles that have fuished am-

munition for so much cricism. It will then remain a be seen whether Israeli argum is against the charter have der been more than a pretext to fold in to what was obtained by fire arms. Or whether the object/es of Zionism the main cause o so much enmity between Jews an Arab — can be adjusted to really

The writer ion investment banker Middle East Ives. -

The Mexican Crisis: President de la Madrid Accedes to a Mess

By Guy F. Erb

VV States and Mexico have only begun to grapple with the implications of Mexico's crisis. Urgent shortterm problems have obscured the damage it may cause to ecoaomie links between the two countries. The governments and private leaders of each must provide a solid footing for restoration of trade, investment and economic growth m Mexico. As he takes office as president, Mi-

guel de la Madrid faces ecoaomie difficulties as serious as any Mexico has experienced in 50 years. Moreover, the economic effects of these problems are felt far beyond the borders.

Many U.S. companies saw thirdquarter earnings drop as their Mexican subsidiaries lost sales or as ship-ments to Mexico fell. Exchange controls limit the coaversion of profits to dollars. Countless businesses await payment for goods and services provided to Mexico. U.S. banks hold the main portion of the \$58 billion that Mexico owes foreign banks. The social effects of Mexico's economic donwturn also affect relations - witaess recent increases in detentions of undocumented Mexican immigrants.

Financial measures taken last summer by the U.S. Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve, banks' acceptance of delayed repayment of debt and the shipping of essential products oa credit by many corpora-tions to Mexican subsidiaries or partaers are attempts to keep Mexico's economy from grinding to a halt. They have barely succeeded. Shortages due to lack of foreign exchange will worsen the slump unless a way is found to break the import bottleneck.

Mexico's recent agreement with the International Monetary Fund to introduce policies that would warrant drawing on the Fund was an essential first step. Although recourse to the IMF is painful for Mexico, the drawing will help restore foreign confidence and ease foreign exchange

ther steps to help rebuild confidence

shortages. The agreement will clear the way for the austere adjustment that must follow Mexico's oil boom.

Mexican policies to encourage both Mexican and foreign private investment will also help, even if political constraints in Mexico place limits on the de la Madrid team's initiatives. Washingtoa acted promptly in support of Mexico in the early stages of the crisis. Both the U.S. and the Mexican governments must now take fur-

in Mexico's economic future. Business leaders in both countries have proposed that private banks and financial-services companies join the U.S. Export-Import Bank and the Mexican government in establishing a revolving fund for short-term export credits to Mexico. Such a fund would involve private finance and

Ex-Im Bank insurance and guarantees. It would act as a lender of last resort to U.S. firms whose exports to of dollars there. The success of the fuad would depend significantly oa Mexican measures to break through the trade and financial bottlenecks that hamper commerce.

Washington has come close to an agreement with Mexico under which

Mexico were blocked by the scarcity

fexico would phase out export subsidies in exchange for an "injury test" in Washingtoa's assessments of the impact in the United States of Mexican exports. Such an agreement faces opposition in both countries. Some U.S. companies and unions prefer the present situation, which allows quick countervailing duties against subsidized Mexican exports. In Mexico, supporters of a strong, untrammeled state role in the economy oppose any agreement that would limit Mexico's policy freedom. Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. de la Madrid should lead their governments and public opinion to acceptance of a trade agreement.

A durable trade accord would have to be based oo fair concessions and shared rights and obligations: The United States should not seek unreasonable advantages from Mexico's current circumstances; Mexico must recognize that its economic development has reached a point at which Mexican actions have a significant ef-fect on U.S. firms, farms and work-

ers. A said agreement is essential to sustaing the exports from Mesico thamil enable it to continue to dively its industry and repay its intestional debts.

The moval of trade irritants by both eatries, adoption by Mr. de la Madriof foreign investment policies that courage sustained operations by frign companies in Manney, Mexia drawings on the lMF; a refrign companies in Mexico: volvir export credit fund with Exfm hk guarantees — all would stremen Mexico's credit worthiness and capacity to carry out economic additiont measures.

A'these steps would help the Mexus and their creditors restructures country's international debt and crease the strength and resilienci the Mexican economy.

Tiwriter on economic consultant is trative director of the Corporate Coul for International Policy of the Uni Nations Association.

tters intended for publication sild be addressed to the editor a contain the writer's signature, ne and address. Brief letters rive priority, and letters may be alged. We cannot acknow detters, but we value the view

oe readers who submit them.

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Mexico: An Old Optimism Endures

MEXICO CITY — Mexico gets a new president every six years and a new generation every 15 years. This, as usual, is the problem facing Mignel de la Madrid Hurtado as he takes responsibility for governing this fabulous and beautiful country: how to deal with both its faltering economy and its spectacular fertility. You don't have to be an expert on interest rates or the price of oil to

understand Mexico's quandary. All you have to do is look around.

Mexico City is now the third largest city in the world, according to United Nations estimates - after Sao Paulo and Shanghai. It is a city of inspiring and troubling contrasts: full of imaginative builders and artists, pushing their dreams into the

hawking newspapers and running er-rands along the Reforma. Every time I come it is the people rather than the politicians who dominate the scene. Presidents are elected for a fixed term; they have more power than they deserve and more problems than they can bear, and then are rewarded but discarded into a life of

next century, and of slums, dominat-

ed by eager, wandering children

opulent retirement. Meanwhile, the life of Mexico is determined by the passions of its peo-ple; by the skills of its better educated physicians, who preserve life at the beginning and prolong it at the end, and by the philosophy of the Roman Catholie Church, which encourages a growing population of the faithful.

All this has created a new Mexican nation within the last two generations. I came here for the first time in 1945. The population of Mexico at the time was just under 20 million. It is any more than 70 million. In 1975 I flew to Cuba with PresiBy James Reston

dent Echeverria and traveled all over that island with him and Fidel Castro when they were talking nonsense about the power of the Third World. On the way back I asked Mr. Eche-verria what was to be done to sustain the vast population increase in Mexico, and about the illegal export of Mexico's unemployed workers northward into the United States. Wouldn't this create a crisis with

millioa by the end of this century? No, he said, the population of Mexi-co at the turn of the next century would not be 100 million, but more likely about 127 million. That was the basic problem that Mr. Echeverría and his successor, Jose López Portillo, faced and were not able to solve, and it is now the

the United States? I asked. Wouldn't

the population of Mexico reach 100

challenge before the new president. But despite all the current difficulties, Mexican officials are aot pessimistic about the future, for they are accustomed to adversity and they remember more serious crises in the past. They say that in 1930 the average life of a Mexican was 37 years, that the infant mortality rate was 2.5 percent and that the level of literacy was

only 33 percent. By the end of the 1970s, they say, average life expectancy was 65 years, infant mortality was down to 0.7 percent and the literacy rate was up to 81 percent. Their standards of judgment may be questioned, but their progress over these

last 50 years is not in doubt.

What is in doubt is whether Mexico's rate of economic growth, even with its vast oil resources, will keep pace with the growth of its populatioo and the decline of the world pric-

es for its natural resources. The Mexicans aow have an external debt of \$80 billion. To pay the interest they have to borrow at high rates and introduce austerity at home that will increase unemployment and the flight of jobless people into the United States. This will be an increasing problem with Washington, which oow must deal with more than 11 million unemployed against the competition of illegal Mexican aliens. Even so, Mexico City is celebrating

the mauguration of a new president, and is jumping with human energy and excitement. It is having a party for Mr. de la Madrid, with all flags flying, fa this upland valley you can't see the mountains for the smog, or hear the doubts of journalists for the laughter of children. The Mexican ambassador in Washington, Bernardo Sepúlveda, who has just been appointed foreign secretary, said the other day, "The best resource Mexico has are the Mexicans them-

selves." Others may think that overpopulation is Mexico's major problem, but he believes it may be the couatry's hope for the future. "I am certain," he said in Boston in October, "that the solution to our economic problems will be based, essentially, on the effort and hard work of the Mexican people. We are capa-

ble of overcoming adversity and that is precisely what we shall do," The problems here now are transitory, he thinks, part of the larger economic crisis in the world, serious but not critical, and aot something with which to depress the people during the inaugural ceremonics. They will think about all that tomorrow or later

on, whea the party is over. The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THEDITOR

No Freeze Compromise Regarding "The Trick Is to Sell

America on a Compromise" by Steven Rosenfeld (IHT, Nov. 4): Citing a Brookings Review essay that calls for compromise between the nuclear freeze movement and the Reagan administration, the writer adds that "the freezers would probably leap at a 'reasonable compro-mise.' " He ignores a fundamental premise of the freeze movement: that

the freeze is only a first step. The "freezers" should not compromise on their first step. And after the success of freeze initiatives in the recent elections, there is no reason for the movement to compromise.

MICHAEL J. KELLY. Chicago.

No Eccentric Summitty Regarding "A Different Kind of Eco-

nomic Summit Is Needed" by Lester Thurow (IHT, Nov. 17): The proposal that U.S. congressional opposition leaders arrange a summit with Mr. Mitterrand in order to pressure the U.S. government and the Federal Reserve to adopt a policy of stimulating the economy seems preposterous. One may agree about the need to better coordinate monetary policy with a view to lowering

interest rates, provided that inflation

is kept under control. One may also

favthe Fed's intervention to avoid curcy fluctuation, although this is debble. But to meet the French governent so as to pressure the U.S. government to adopt a policy agree-ably French Socialist goals would be trary to American interests, inclus those liberal democratic ones reparted by U.S. Democrats.

PAUL K. CARTER. Ascena, Switzerland.

NGehabilitation

Reding "Of Friedman, Nixon and Cry Balis" by William F. Bucklev Jr. [T, Nov. 12]: Awe witnessing the rehabilita-tion Richard Nixon? Mr. Buckley

lauthe "extraordinary proficiency as alitical technician" of the disgradormer president.

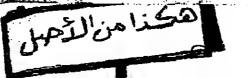
Mixon chose Spiro Agnew as a rum; mate. There was also the Watate affair: HESH BROHINSKY.

Marbella, Spain,

Noennis Manners?

At Davis Cup final in Grenoble last kend John McEnroe apparentivalied a line sweeper a "mor" I was surely not the only specir to blush and hope non-Amens did not catch the word.

D. HULL Paris.



Coping With an Ailment of the Aging

By Nadine Brozan

TEW YORK -- Lucile and Bernard Nathanson had sailed together for three decades, so both were astomshed when Mrs. Nadurison suddenly forgot which side was port and which starboard.

"I sould yell at her about for-getting something so simple." Dr. Nathanson said the other day, recalling the first incidence of mex-plicable forgetfulness on the part of his wife, a dancer. That was three years ago, and as Dr. Nathanson, a retired dentist, was to learn, it was not a momentary aberration but the start of the de-generative condition known as Al-zheimer's disease.

Alzheimer's disease, an ailment that was until recently largely ig-sound by medicine since its de-scription by Alois Alzheimer, a German neurologist, in 1907, is at-tracting increasing—some say belated - attention in research and

The disease is considered the most frequent cause of irreversible dementia, the loss or impairment of mental powers, in adults. What sets it off and what can be done to stem the mental and physical decline it brings remain mysteries, aithough some clues in the brain are mider study. For its victims the disease means memory loss; learndisorientation in time and space, inability to communicate, poor co-ordination and startling personali-ty changes. As the disease advances patients become unable to tend to their needs and are vulnerable to other illnesses, some fatal. "In its severe form it affects 5

and Gerry Hall percent of the more than 25 million Americans over the age of 65, and in its mild and moderate forms an additional 10 percent wier tert A: said Dr. Barry Reisberg, clinical director of the geriatric study and treatment program at New York University Medical Center. "More than three million Americans are affected directly, to say nothing of the additional millions in their tin ibne nie families. It also strikes younger people, although fewer of them, as early as their mid-40s."

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research interest, another change is occurring. In the past, the families of those afflicted, embarrassed by their unusual behavior, tended to keep the ailment a secret. Now people are discussing it. During National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Week, which ended Saurday, Victor Potamkin, president of the Potamkin Cadillac Corp., presented a \$25,000 award to Dr. Carl Eisdorfer, president of Montefiore Medical Center, one of the major centers in the country dealing with the disease, for "dis-tinguished contributions" to know-ledge about the ailment.

Potamkin described the condition of his wife, Luba; who has Alzheimer's and who became known for her ebullient television commercials. "What is there to be emruns five miles a day and plays tennis an hour and a half a day. But what has happened to her brain? That's what we don't know."-Potamkin has spent more than

\$100,000 this year to establish six research fellowships.

LHE Nathansons also want to discuss their situation. "There is no hope for us." Nathanson said. Our function is to help future

Mrs. Nathanson, 62, was in her late 50s when her memory began to fail. Dr. Reisberg, one of her physicians, classifies her case as moderate. Although she has clear comprehension of her problem, one of whose side effects is partial aphasia; it is evident that it has totally altered the fabric of the Nathansons' 36-year marriage,

"I go to sleep with Alzheimer's and I get up — well, sometimes I don't want to get up," said Dr. Nathanson, who is 74. Neverthetes, he said, he is busier than he ever was when he was an associate professor at Columbia University School of Dentistry.

His days bear little resemblance to his vision of retirement. "I am a hobbyist," he said, "a silversmith, a potter, a sailor, and I haven't done any of those for two years. Rather, his time is consumed with the minutiae of conducting a household: "I go to the bank I write checks. I see that the maid comes. I feed the cat. I pay the in-surance. I take our clothes to the tailor. I shop and make breakfast and lunch. And I'm always looking. for things - her wallet, her keys, her glasses. I'm constantly harass-ed, not by Lucile but by the situation. It is devastating. It distresses two people, not only the one who

bortly after the episode on the sailboat, Mrs. Nathanson, then a professor of dance at Nassau Community College, became aware that something was amiss.

Other symptoms appeared. "She began to misplace things in the kitchen," her husband said, "and she would serve me meals com-prised of mashed potatoes and french-fried potatoes, while there were baked potatoes in the oven."

Dr. Nathanson consulted a psychiatrist friend, who suggested the possibility of Alzheimer's disease, a diagnosis later confirmed by a neurologist. Mrs. Nathanson has participated in trials of four drugs but none have proved helpful.

The first emotion that struck the Nathansons was anger. "It made me feel tense and frustrated," Mrs. Nathanson said. "It was difficult

to control my anger, but I do the best I can," he said. Now there is more sorrow than

"I never trild you this before," Mrs. Nathanson said suddenly and pensively, "but sometimes when I look out at the ocean at East Hampton, I think maybe I should just walk out into it and not turn back." Dr. Nathanson wept.

Mrs. Nathanson was forced to retire from her professorship in the program she had organized at the college hecause "her students be-gan complaining that she was teaching the same lessons over and over again," her husband said. Lucile has been an athlete since

childhood, but now she cannot ful-low a dance schedule, so instead my dear wife has taken up running miles a day near Gracie Man-

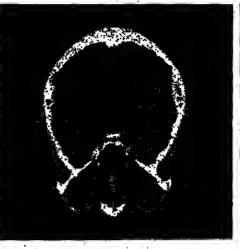
sion," Dr. Nathanson said.
"I enjoy that," she said. "I don't have to bother with anyone else, and I can run by myself." She also

devotes time to gardening at their East Hampton home. They have tailnred their interest

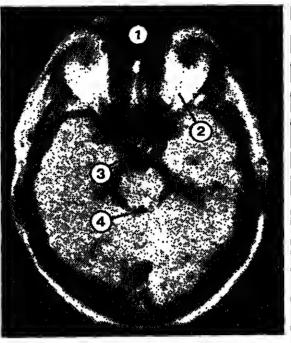
in the arts to Mrs. Nathanson's capacity to understand what she watches. Mr. Nathanson does not attend any event without her because, he said, "we like to be to-gether." He added, "I sold my boat because I wouldn't sail withou

our lives," Dr. Nathanson contin-ued with undisguised bitterness, "has been the isolation. Nobody comes to visit us anymore, nobody calls, everybody ducks us. People

His greatest solace, he said, comes from a weekly support group at the New York University Medical Center's geriatric study Medical Center's gename study and treatment program. He also organized a group in Bridgehamp-ina, New York, "My nnly hope lies in support group meetings," he said. "We're all in the same boat."



A comparison of images from computerized axial sography, a CAT scan, above, and nuclear mag-ic resonance. Detailed on the N.M.R. image netic resonance. Detailed on the N.M.R. image are: (1) offactory nerves; (2) an optic nerve; (3) internal carotids, which bring blood to the head, and (4) an aqueduct, a canal connecting ventricles.



Along with the intensification of A Magnetic Device Raises Hopes research interest, another change is For Diagnosing Without X-Rays

New York Times Service

CAN FRANCISCO — Radiolo-gists say they have developed a revolutionary technique for med-

ical diagnosis that they expect to perform significantly better and more safely than the advanced Xrays that overtook the field only a Instead of using X-rays, the new diagnostic device produces pic-tures that are based on the re-

sponses of atomic nuclei in a magnetic field. The device, called nnclear magnetic resonance, or NMR, produces images of internal ssues that are sum puterized, cross-sectional X-ray pictures made by the so-called CAT scanners. CAT stands for computerized axial tomography.

The new method appears to be far safer than diagnostic techniques that depend on X-rays, injected contrast solutions and ra-dioactivity. Studies also indicate that the technique will yield sharper pictures and show more distinctions than CAT scanners.

So far, the radiologists say, the technique has been used primarily in experimental testing on animals But the scientists note that three major hospitals in the United States and others in England are using it on patients.

The development has prompted institutions to reconsider plans to purchase the expensive CAT scanners, according to Dr. Leon Kaufman, director of the University of California's Radiolo-

gic Imaging Laboratory here. How widespread the use of the new devices will be in medium-size or small hospitals or clinics is a matter of some question because, like CAT scanners, the new devices are costly. The price of the small-est commercial unit is about \$800,000, and the Diasonics unit used here sells for \$1.5 million.

Dr. Kanfman and others said brain scans done with the experimental imager here were far more detailed than those from the best CAT scanners. Without injecting anything into the body or exposing patients to radiation, as required by currently available imaging techniques, the new device's pic-tures clearly show blood vessels and contours of brain tissue and distinguish between different types

Dr. Ronald Evens, head of ra-diology at the Mallinckrodt Insti-tute of Washington University in Louis, cautioned that because the experimentation with the technique and the use of it were still in the early stages, it was too soon to describe or predict its full potential. But he said the device now "in fact gives us new information about the body, about its chemical structure. For the first time, I can get an image of proton density in the body, for example, and of how those protons are influenced by

LNVESTIGATORS exploring the devices are studying such ques-tions as their ability to distinguish between benign and malignant hreast tumors; to detect abnormal-ities of the heart muscle and valves; to diagnose heart attacks, strokes and tiny lesions of the kidneys; to examine the spinal column and disks, and to evaluate how cancerous tumors are responding to therapy, all without known risk to patients.

other chemicals around them."

Nuclear magnetic imaging may also be used to detect atheroselerotic plaques in large blood vessels, to determine the health effects of bypass grafts and prospective

Yemen Ban May Save Black Rhino

United Press International GLAND, Switzerland - The Yemen Arah Republic banned the import of thinoceros horns, used by Yemeni men as carved dagger handles, in a move that conservationists said will save the African black rhino from extinction.

The World Wildlife Fund said it also is campaigning against the use in Asia of thino horn as a drug. Extracts from the horn are used as an aphrodisiac as well as a drug to reduce fever and to fight inflamations. "A special pharmacological study found no evidence that rhino horn has any medicinal effect," the agency said.

The World Wildlife Fund said Yemen imported 49,819 pounds of rhinn horn from 1969 to 1977 -"equivalent to the deaths of 8,000

donor kidneys, to detect the lesions of multiple sclerosis and to determine their response to therapy, and to measure the effectiveness of treatments for heart disease, all without subjecting patients to hazardous injections of dyes or to X-rays.

Kaufman's institution is one of three in the United States now using the new technique in examinations of patients. The others are the Cleveland Clinic (working at the nearby Technicare facility) and the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. To date, the largest number of human studies have

Unlike CAT scans, NMR can show structure as well as function, Dr. Kaufman said. It is capable of distinguishing normal from abnormal tissue, even when the abnormality does not change the size or shape of the affected organ. Images can be made at any angle through the body and three-dimensional information can be obtained with one measurement.

NMR can show blood vessels without the use of hazardous contrast materials, which can cause adverse reactions in some patients. It is far more specific than CAT scans in depicting different types of tissues. And repeated scans can be done without the CAT scan's risk of excessive radiation. That means doctors may be able to monitor the progress of therapy or the progression of a chronic disease by taking as many scans as often as they wish without danger to the patient.

As IN a CAT scan, the patient being examined by NMR lies on a table that slides into the cylindrical device. The imager is turned on and a picture of a "slice" through the body is generated on a televi-sion screen. A typical examination takes four to eight minutes, though the time is expected to decrease while the number of slices increas-es with further technological improvements. The equipment here can produce 15 images of the head in 6.5 minutes, which is faster than a CAT scanner operates.

The new technique is based on

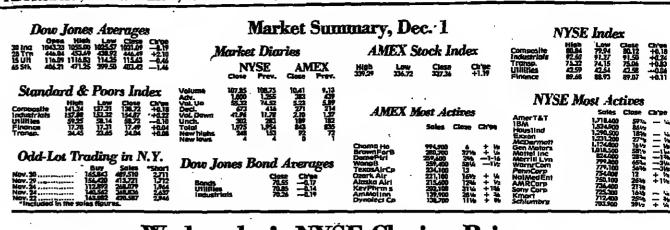
the fact that certain atomic nuclei. such as hydrogen ions, act like tiny bar magnets. They align in one di-rection when placed in a static magnetic field. Energy in the range of radin waves can cause them to realign the other way. When the imposed radin frequency is re-moved, they flip back and emit radio waves that are characteristic of the substance and its environment. The same substance with different surroundings would emit a different signal.

Before its potential for medical

diagnosis was discovered, nuclear magnetic resonance was used for decades by chemists to analyze uniform samples of solids and liquids. Despite its many apparent ad-

vantages, NMR imaging does have problems. One is its large size and the need to keep it in a place that protects it from extraneous radiosignals and substances that con-

Any object with magnetic iron, such as a screwdriver, can become a flying missile in the powerful magnet's vicinity. People with pa-cemakers, for example, could not be examined by the new device. Until more is known about possihie hazards, pregnant women are also being excluded. The technique does not produce good pictures of bone, but it will show where bone has been infiltrated by soft tissue.



Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

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String of Galaxies Discovered Mr. Giovanelli and his collaborator - Martha

New YORK — The discovery of the largest known structure in the heavens — a string of galaxies 700 million light-years long — could help explain how the universe took shape eons ago, sci-

Astronomers at radio telescopes in West Virginis and Puerto Rico said that they have identified a string of galaxies stretching from the constellation Pegasus to the Big Dipper, halfway across the sky.

The filament of galaxies is 100 million to 200 million light-years from Earth, the researchers said. A light-year is the distance light travels in one year — about 6 trillion miles. A typical galaxy contains millions to hundreds of billions of stars.

Riccardo Giovanelli, a staff astronomer at the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center near Arctibo, Puerto Rico, said finding the huge cham

of galaxies supports the theory that galaxies con-densed from long filaments of matter.

The theory was proposed by the Soviet astrono-mer Y.B. Zeldovich. An alternative theory says galaxies formed independently and later drifted to-gether due to manufacture. gether due to gravity.

But according to Mr. Giovanelli, there has not been enough time since the beginning of the universe for gravity to cause a cluster as large as the newly discovered string of galaxies.

Mr. Giovanelli and his collaborator — Martha Haynes, assistant director of the National Radio Observatory in Green Bank, West Virginia — used radio waves in finding that two previously identified clusters were actually two ends of one much larger cluster. The two clusters, named the Lynx-Main. Ursa Major supercluster and the Perseus supercluster after the constellations in which they are

cluster after the constellations in which they are located, were separated by the Milky Way.

Mr. Giovanelli said that the chain of galaxies might be only part of a filament "that you can probably trace all the way around the sky." He said the galaxies in the filament are moving away from Earth at about 3,000 miles a second.

Marc Davis a professor of serrongery and physical profesor of serrongery and physical phy Marc Davis, a professor of astronomy and physics at the University of California at Berkeley, said

ics at the University of California at Berkeley, said this research and previous reports of very large clusters of galaxies also suggest that the universe is composed almost entirely of neutrinos, sub-atomic particles that might make up what is called the "missing mass" of the universe. This missing mass appears when scientists uy to calculate the weight of galaxies. Measurements of the motion of galaxies suggest that they contain large amounts of maters that does not emit light — the missing mass. If ter that does not emit hight — the missing mass. If the missing mass is made up of neutrinos, it means that neutrinos have dominated the universe from the time it was formed 10 or 15 billion years ago,

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Wheat Panel Sees Good '83 Crop

LONDON - The 58-nation loternational Wheat Council predicted on Wednesday that the world would have bumper wheat crop in 1983 of 564 million metric tons (620 million

1983 of 564 million metric tons (620 million tons).

This was the IWC's first estimate for next year and compares with this year's expected record output of 467 million metric tons.

"A crop of this size, together with larger carryover stocks from the previous year, should prove more than sufficient to meet consumption estimated at 465 to 470 million metric tons," the IWC said of the 1983 harvest.

It said this year's record crop, mostly for domestic consumption, and a likely decline of world trade in wheat and flour to 97 million metric tons, "will lead to an increase of 12 million metric tons in the aggregate carryover stocks of the major exporting countries to 63.2 stocks of the major exporting countries to 63.2 million metric tons.

na, Australia, Canada, some of the European Community's 10 nations, and the United

trade in wheat and flour at 95 million metric

The IWC said that next year, as in the past four years, the volume of trade will be influenced largely by demand from China and the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union.

"The imports of the former will remain high because of long-term arrangements concluded with different exporting countries. The size of the Soviet requirements will depend on a variety of factors such as the outturn of the domestic grain and forage crops, livestock numbers, and the availability of foreign exchange," the IWC said.

It said that low-income developing countries will continue to rely on food aid and concessional shipments made under soft interest loans such as EC subsidies or U.S. credits.

Turning to 1983 production, the IWC, after mentioning a shortfall in the Soviet Union's winter wheat sowings, said that "concern had arisen over dry conditions in Iodia. Production in China is forecast on the increase. Elsewhere in the Northern Hemisphere no particular problems have been reported."

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Bumpy Ride Increases Resolve To Hold on to the Bull's Horns

ONDON — Feeling queasy about the stock market? It may be a Por investors. Wall Street's power climb to record heights has been a chappy ride up. Since taking off from its Dow-Jones index low of 771 on ang. 12, swings in the New York Stock Exchange's closing prices have averaged more than 12 points a day. Fifteen of the 79 trading sessions since then have seen spasms of 20 or more points, five trading days have witnessed whopping moves of 30 or more and one day.—Nov.3—the market pressed investors back against their seats with a 43-point blast-

off. "Intraday figures have shown an even more volatile pattern," said Charles S. Comer, chief technical analyst for Prudential Bache Securities, who compiled the data.

ties, who compiled the data

Jack Nash, chairman of Oppenheimer & Co., commented that what is happening is characteristic of bull markets.—"They gyrate." He winned investors to be prepared for more sharp moves. "The bull Total number of days the Dow moved.

market is in an up-down digestive stage," he added. "But it won't stry there as long as people think."
William L. Paternotte, research director at Alex. Brown & Sons,

Baltimore brokers, observed that Wall Street's "institutionalization" is what has accounted for the unprecedented volatility in stock prices. He said it is the huge instimitional investors, managing hun-dreds of billions of dollars for pension funds and such buying and selling shares in 100,000-share blocks. He noted that ten years'

ago individual investors accounted for 70 percent of the volume on the New York Stock Exchange, while now that ratio has been reversed.

"The volatility does not indicate market instability," Mr. Paternotte said. "Rather it reflects the uncertainty among money managers, with interest rates down so far since summer, about where their funds should be They're just originate on the reference of the statement." be. They're just quicker on the trigger now."

Two Big Booms

Mr. Comer agreed that there is nothing wrong with volatility in itself, but he observed that it often precedes market pull-backs. In overall market terms, he said, the 1953-54 and 1962-66 bull periods displayed the upward-ever-upward pattern that is evident so far in the second half on 1982. In each of these periods, and especially in '53-'54, he said, there was a doubling of the price level with only minor corrections along the way. In 1954, the first break of the uptrend marked the beginning of a bear phase. In 1965, he said, there was a sharp break followed by one more push to new highs at 1,000; then the bear took charge.

"Of the 17 previous bull markets since the late 1800s, those are the

only two to show such non-stop climbs. And in both cases, the first

Mr. Comer complained that the volatility, by "exaggerating and distorting trends," has rendered technical analysis of the market "ineffective at this juncture."

We simply cannot identify more than a handful of stocks at any given moment that show truly attractive technical patterns," Leon G. Cooperman, chairman of the investment policy committee at Goldman Sachs, who along with Mr. Nash and Mr. Paternotte was attending the annual European Institutional Investor conference here. pointed out that volatility on Wall Street has jumped 40 percent since

the August price surge. An Expansive Period

"In the last 100 days, two-thirds of the time the market on a daily basis has been up or down within a range of 1½ percent," he said.
"Whereas in the last year the deviation or swing has been 1:1 percent. That expansion is much higher than any time in recent years, at least."

The main factor, Mr. Cooperman said, is that Wall Street is responding "as a function of increased volatility on the bond market," where

wolatility in the last three years has surpassed that of stocks, upsetting a historical pattern. Then with interest rates heading down, he added, that volatility has begun shifting to stocks.

- Second, he also cited the growing clout of institutions on Wall Street, noting the tendency of money managers to exhibit a "herd mentality because they all look at the same statistics."

Third, he said there is the increasing impact of computer technology on the stock market, greatly speeding up information and accelerating In addressing the conference, Mr. Cooperman predicted,"At most, the

bull market is at its midway point in terms of price, so expect another 30

to 35 percent advance over the next couple of years."

Mr. Nash, in his speech, told the 500 delegates representing Europe's top money managers that the "internationalization of Wall Street' is no more than "an empty phrase."

"I happen believe that the predominance of New York in the world's

financial life will grow greater, not weaker," he said.

Addressing another point that Oppenheimer has been researching, Mr. Nash said U.S. money managers do not share the concern of their European counterparts about a worldwide financial and economic collapse. He said Stefan Abrams, head of his firm's investment policy committee, finds "zero concern" among U.S. money managers about impending disaster. "Not because the patient hasn't been sick, but because we have diagnosed the illness and are treating it."

International Herald Tribune

EC, Hong Kong Reach 4-Year Textile Accord

of often contentious negotiations, the European Community and Hong Kong signed a four-year agreement here Wednesday that will reduce the colony's quotas for low-priced textile sales to EC nations but will not cut trade below

The agreement appeared to eliminate threats by the community to withdraw from the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, the international textile agreement to which both parties subscribe, and it seemed likely to lead to bilateral settlements between the EC and its other major textile suppliers, possi-bly in the next few days.

An EC official who helped nego-

tiate the agreement praised it, saying it would provide "a stabilizing for trade with Hong Kong, textile supplier. The agreement re-quires ratification by the EC ministerial council, but that is consid-

The accord, which takes effect Jan. 1, cuts quotas for five imports considered to be the most sensitive. T shirts, blouses, sweaters, shirts and trousers — by between 63 and 83 percent, according to the official, who asked not to be named in addition, the agreement lists restraint levels for 34 other categories" and outlines average annual growth rates in imports that are "substantially lower than

in the previous agreement."

Peter Tsao, Hong Kong's acting secretary for trade and industry. said the accord does not cut "currem trade levels, and in most categones Hong Kong's trading opporlunities in 1983 are higher than

current trade levels." He said that while Hong Kong gave in to the EC demand for low-

The Associated Press age represents an improvement over the original EC demands. The negotiations began in June with the EC demanding quota cuts of as much as 12 percent.

"The negotiations have been yeary long and difficult and there has been a give-and-take on both sides," Mr. Tsao said.

Annual growth of import quotas over the four years of the agreement has been set at 0.1 percent for cotton and synthetic cloth, 0.5 percent for the five most sensitive products and up to about 4 per-

cent for other goods.

EC officials said they hoped the agreement would lead to similar accords with the community's other two big suppliers — Macao and South Korea. "We're making progress" in talks with those nations, a spokesman for the EC Ex-

But it appeared that Argentina would continue to resist a settlement as long as its dispute with Britain over the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands is unresolved.

The EC has signed multi-year import agreements with more than 20 other nations, calling only for a slowing in the growth rates of textile imports. The community wants to reduce quotas only for its main

suppliers.
The 10-nation EC is Hong Kong's second-largest export mar-ket after the United States. Last year the colony supplied more than 17 percent of all textile and clothing imports from the 27 producer-nations that belong to the Multi-Fiber Arrangement.

China to Ask Easing by EC China will try to persuade the European Community in talks next spring to relax restrictions on its textile exports, Renters reported Wednesday from Beijing, citing

Stocks Are Mixed in **New York**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — A late selloff in the blue-chip issues caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to close mixed after a roller-coaster

age climbed as much as 11.5 points by early afternoon and was fractionally lower an hour before the close. Then it climbed back up. 4.69 a half-hour later. But nervous investors started taking profits in the last half-hour, and the Dow closed down 8.19 at 1,031.09.

Advances continued to lead dec lines, however, by a ratio of three to two. Volume swelled to 107.9 million shares, the highest total in three weeks, from the 93.54 million traded Tuesday.

Analysis noted that the market

was much stronger than the Dow average indicated. The Dow, the most widely quoted market average, is based on the prices of 30 blue-chip stocks.

Broader-based market indices continued to show gains, and the breadth figures were very good, signaling that investors are moving into the more speculative secondary stocks.

ary stocks.
"Investors are losing their skepncism that the rally will bold,"
said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "I think the market
now has a good chance at making
a stab at its November highs." The Dow average closed at a high of 1,065.49 Nov. 3. Analysts said there was no spe-

cific news to explain the strength

"I think everyone was waiting for the Dow to hit 950, and when it held above 1,000 everyone rushed to get back on the bandwagaon," one analyst said. "Institutional investors, who re-

cently had lessened their participa-tion in the market, came back with renewed vigor and bought the rerenewed vigor and bought the re-cently depressed large capitaliza-tion stocks "said Stephen S. Weis-glass, president of Ladenburg & Thalmann & Co. Mr. Weisglass noted that many of these cash-laden institutional

accounts "apparently believe that interest rates will soon decline further which in turn will buoy stock

Martin D. Sass, president of M. D. Sass Investors Services, commented that "we are still in a major bull market and the Dow could reach a record 1,300 level." Analysis said investors were buying high-technology issues

along with some secondary issues. IBM's performance was indicative of the market as a whole. The stock climbed as much as 1% after IBM announced it would change its method of accounting for for-eign currency, thus raising 1982 earnings per share by about 10 percent. But the stock lost ground with the rest of the blue chips in the last hour and closed up only 14, at 8612, in heavy trading.



Banks in Singapore have been gearing up for funds fleeing Hong Kong.

Hong Kong's Rivals Gear Up

MANILA — Like buzzards circling over wounded prey, businessmen and government officials in parts of East Asia are scheming to capitalize on what some see as the eventual demise of Hong Kong as the region's business and banking center.

A crisis of confidence, triggered by strong signals from Peking that China intends to regain sovereignty over the affluent British colony before the end of the century, has sent the Hong Kong dollar slumping to

new lows and the property and stock markets reeling.

Though China has sought to assure frightened investors that it will not tinker much with Hong Kong's proven style of wide-open capitalism, financial leaders outside the colony are positioning them-selves to capture as much fleeing capital as possible. Two weeks ago, Philippine President Ferdinand

Marcos emerged from a huddle with fiscal advisers to issue a decree making it easier for foreign investors to gain permanent residency status in the Philippines. "Of course," Mr. Marcos acknowledged, "this is

deliberately aimed at the Hong Kong exodus, if there is such an exodus.

Under Mr. Marcos' order, a business executive from Hong Kong —or from anywhere else — would, in effect, be able to buy an open-ended visa simply by investing \$200,000 in this financially strapped country and keeping it here. Previously, an investor had to put his money in high-risk depressed areas to obtain long-term permission to stay. But now, the qualifying money can go into much safer investments such as small businesses, houses and even hank accounts.

According to Ralph Nubla, president of the Feder-

According to Ralph Nubla, president of the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the liberalized investment rules could attract Hong Kong residents shaken by the colony's financial and political prospects and seeking an alterative class to his code residents.

narive place to bve and work.

Mr. Nubla's organization has been aggressive in its

bid to snatch investment from Hong Kong. In recent weeks it has sent a scouting party to the colony to sound out executives there on the prospects of mov-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Bonn Faces Fight With Unions Over **Aid to Ailing Firm**

BONN — In its first big labor confrontation since taking office two months ago, the center-right government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl refused Wednesday to hetp rescue a threatened steelworks in the depressed Saarland unless trade unions help reduce payroll

Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said the government would not bail out the steelmaking company of Arbed Saarstahl. The company's trade unions have refused to negotiate pay cuts or exercise wage restraint, and Mr. Lambsdorff said Arbed will have to close down unless they moderate their stance.

Arbed Saarstahl employs 20,000 people in one of West Germany's most depressed regions. In addi-tion, 10,000 people in the area bave jobs in allied industries that depend directly on the steelworks.

Mr. Lambsdorff said. He said that leaders of the mealworkers' union, the most powerful union in the country, bad written to him Nov. 29 refusing to negotiate away pay agreements in existing contracts.

He said the union members had ejected suggestions that workers halve their Christmas bonus this year and next, or loan it to the firm. The union also refused to commit itself to a statement of goodwill on pay negotiations in 1983 and 1984, he said.

In a harsh retort to Mr. Lambs-dorff, Hans Priess, a metal union board member, told fellow union members Wednesday in Wetzlar that the union naturally expected "that wage agreements are kept and not treated like a worthless piece of paper."

Any demand to break the agree-ments "is an open violation of valid law," Mr. Priess said.

Mr. Lambsdorff said the Bour government and the Saarland state government would each grant short-term aid of 18.5 million Deutsche marks (\$7.4 million) to meet Arbed's immediate liquidity crisis, but he said he doubted this money would last more than a few

Bonn has called on the company's owners, creditor banks and unions to make substantial contributions to the rescue before more state aid is given.

The confrontation between the unions and the federal government was their first major dispute since conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl was elected by a parliamentary ballot Oct. 1, ending 13 years of government dominated by the labor-oriented Social Democrats.

Since then, hundreds of thousands of unionists have demon-strated in large cities throughout the country for measures to combat record postwar unemployment, currently at about 8 percent of the

How Declining Interest Rates Are Improving The Outlook for Thrift Institutions Average Yield Return on Assets of Funds 70 75 80 84 '78 '79 '80 '81 '82" '83" '84"

Key U.S. Numbers Fail to Add Up

WASHINGTON — The Com-merce Department made a mistake Tuesday in the Index of Leading Indicators for the simplest of rea-sons. Somewhere in the Bureau of Economic Analysis, somebody apparently used September's factory orders instead of October's, and no

one caught it right away.

That made the index seem to rise in October by 0.6 percent instead of 0.2 percent as it actually

did.
To business officials and analysts who care deeply about such figures, it added up to an amazing statistical goof. The government, sole tabulator of most national economic figures, just is not supposed to get the numbers wrong.

Department economists, who

had predicted a gain of 0.2 percent or 0.3 percent, wondered why they had been so far off. And after a lot of checking — details of the report contain bundreds of separately cal-

culated numbers — they focused on the suspicious orders figure. In the words of chief economist Robert Ortner, another Commerce official "called them over there [the Bureau of Economic Analysisl, and they called him back, and

they went around and around for a while." It was close to 4 p.m. by the time the mistake was discovered, Mr. Ortner said. He added that no one held up disclosure of the error until the 4 p.m. close of the princi-pal stock exchanges.

"We let the secretary [Com-merce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige] know; he said get the correction out instantly," Mr. Ortner said. By that time, hundreds of newspapers had printed the story - many of

them on page one. And how much difference did the change really make? Probably not much, because the direction of the index - up or down - is con-

the American Business Confer-ence, said, "It's incredible they would make that kind of a mis-**New Round**

the amount it moves.

Growth Leaders

8.F. \$.F. 5.615* 28.25*

of IOG Buying Signals Gold and Volatile

Source: Sanford C. Bernstein and Compan

John M. Albertine, president of

Finish Fall Dips After pushing equity up 44 per cent in this year's first broad market ad-vance, the IOG fund stabilized its ing buying signals as the Dow probed 990 on November 23, IOG

Growth report readers were shown of one of 700 pressure plottings we use to catch highs and lows in the most volatile of stacks and commodities—this example having involved a TEXAS INSTRUMENTS buy signal at \$81 which was released to readers before the stock ran to \$135 in three months. Now buy signals have started developing in growth factors such as Control Data, Motorola, Raytheon, Kadak, 3M, Datapoint and Hewlett Packard ofter fall corrections totalling 57 points in these seven issues alone. Dimensions of next advances in these and many other volatile media including Gold, T-Bands and cyclical commodities in regular weekly reports to func holders—available for a compli mentary period to interested growth investors and traders. Simply phone, telex or return the coupon:

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S&Ls in U.S. Say Declining Rates May Mean an End to Bad Times

By Robert A. Bennett New York Times Service NEW YORK - The worst of times may be over for U.S. savings and loan associations.

Until recently, the thrift institu-tions were battered by high interest rates, resulting in huge losses for thousands and the demise of hundreds. A hrighter picture began to emerge last summer, however, when rates began a sharp decline. In early July, for example, the prime lending rate of major banks stood at 16½ percent; today it is 11½ percent.
When interest rates were high,

most savings and loan associations were losing money. To attract deposits, they had to pay far higher rates than they were earning on their long-term mortgages, which were made when interest rates were much lower. The result was wide deficits and

the disappearance of many savings and loan associations. About 400 of them have been merged out of existence so far this year, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. And that follows 300 mergers in 1981, About 3,500 insured associations are now left.

If interest rates do not surge up-ward again, better times seem to "We think 1983 will be the year A. Seagraves, president of Security

O'Connell, president of the U.S. League of Savings Associations, the industry's trade group. Most analysts agree. The drop in

interest rates is "producing a dra-matic recovery of profitability for the savings and loan industry," said Jonathan Gray, an analyst with the New York securities firm of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. Mr. Gray said the industry would continue to lose money in the fourth quarter and perhaps even in the first quarter of 1983, but he predicted that 1983 as a whole would be profitable. For all

of 1982, he estimated that the institutions would experience losses at the rate of 67 cents for each \$100 in average assets, an improvement amounted to 73 cents. But if interest rates stay roughly where they are oow, with Treasury bills yielding about 9 percent, the thrift industry should earn 15 cents on each \$100 of average assets in 1983 and 50 cents in 1984, Mr.

even lower, with a Treasury hill rate of 7 percent, earnings would be at a rate of 43 cents in 1983 and 73 cents in 1984, he said. "We're pretty excited about the lower interest rates," said Ronald

Gray said. And if interest rates fall

Savings and Loan Association of Vineland, New Jersey, which has assets of about \$600 million. Security was unusual because it

had been earning a profit until mi-dyear. In the first balf of 1982, Mr. Seagraves said, it had a profit of about \$400,000, But then it acquired two failing thrift institu-tions, more than doubling Security's size. As a result, Security is losing money in the second half of the year. "Annually, we'll come to break even or maybe lose \$100,000," Mr. Seagraves said. But the lower interest rates will

make the enlarged Security operation profitable again, he said. "It's just what we've been waiting for."

In California, the reaction was similar. "It's helping — 1983 looks like a profit year, Barrone, president of Fidelity Fedcral Savings and Loan Association in Glendale, which is expected to report a loss of \$16 million this year. "The lower interest rates give us a feeling of euphoria," he con-

Mr. Barrone, like many other savings and loan executives, said he was especially excited about the opportunity to offer high-yielding money market accounts starting Dec. 14.

These new accounts at savings (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)



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Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 1, excluding bank service charges.

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(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. 1x) Units of 1,006.

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,

Weekly net asset value

on November 29, 1982; U.S. \$80.28.

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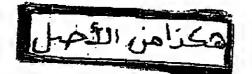
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BUSINESS BRIEFS

CBS, Columbia and HBO Plan To Create a Major Film Studio

NEW YORK (NYT) - CBS. Columbia Pictures Industries and Home Box Office plan to create a motion picture company that they hope will blossom into one of Hollywood's major studios. The three companies said the studio, as yet unnamed, would be equally owned and financed by them, but would be run by an independent management team.

The studio is expected to begin operations early next year. Although the three partners did not specify the amount to be invested, they said it would run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

The venture brings together three strong but quite different partners, each of which expects to derive different advantages.

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CBS, which has been stumbling in its efforts to forge a presence in the motion picture business, will be able to

accelerate its participation in the industry. HBO, a unit of Time Inc. and the dominant force of the pay-TV industry, would guarantee itself an additional source of feature films and solidify its already powerful industry position. The key to the participa-tion of Columbia, which is owned by Coca-Cola, appeared to lie in a separate announcement that HBO had considerably sweetened a deal to ense Columbia films for pay TV.

British Steel Says Losses Reduced

LONDON (AP) - State-owned British Steel Corp., citing improved competitiveness, announced Wednesday a sharp narrowing in its losses during the six months ending Oct. 5, compared with the same period last

The company, which at one time was losing 2 million pounds, or nearly \$13 million, a week, said its operating loss in the first six months of its financial year amounted to 154 million pounds, or \$246.4 million. compared with 208 million pounds, or \$332.8 million, last year.

It said interest payments during the six months to Oct. 5 on advances from the government amounted to 57 million pounds, or \$91.2 million. Extraordinary expenses during the period to improve competitiveness, including the closure of improfitable plants, amounted to 330 million pounds, or \$528 million, the corporation said in a statement.

IBM to Change Accounting Standard

ARMONK, N.Y. (UPI) - International Business Machines said Wednesday that it will adopt Financial Accounting Standard 52 on foreign currency translations in reporting its fourth quarter earnings and it will restate earnings for the rest of the year on this basis. It also will restate 1981 earnings on the same basis.

The company said that, while the 1982 impact cannot be determined precisely, it could increase profit by about 10 percent. Standard 52 requires the selection of either the U.S. dollar or local currency as "the functional currency" for each of IBM's national operations outside the United States. As with most multinational firms, IBM's consolidated results are currently reported in U.S. dollars.

Company Notes

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH is increasing the ounber of shares for its underwritten stock offering from 15 million to 16.5 million, to be offered at \$60 a share.

UNITED BRANDS, which paid a dividend of five cents a share in October, said it will omit its dividend for the current quarter because of

VISA USA, which is based in San Francisco, has dropped plans to offer a money market fund, saying lederal approval of local bank money funds has eliminated the oeed for it.

MASSEY FERGUSON HOLDINGS U.K. a subsidiary of Massey

Ferguson of Toronto, has announced an £11-million (\$17.8-million) investment program over the next three years to improve efficiency at its

Coventry, England, tractor plant,
MOET-HENNESSY, the French champagne producer, said that it
has acquired Armstrong Nurseries of Ontario, California, one of the largest U.S. growers of roses, for an undisclosed amount of cash. OMRON TATEISHI ELECTRONICS and General Signal of the United States have established a joint venture in Jepan to make and sell

equipment for the production of semiconductors. VAUXHALL MOTORS, a subsidiary of General Motors, said workers et its two major British factories - Luton, north of London, and Ellesmere Port, near Liverpool - have accepted an 8-percent pay offer.

Rivals of Hong Kong Try to Lure Capital

Top Philippine officials have been cool to such ideas so far. Io Taiwan, however, a similar plan is being given serious consideration by the Ecocomic Affairs Ministry, which is cootemplating three different sites as potential locations for such a free-trade zone. But

Taiwan's efforts to cash in on Hong Kong's misfortune, ironical-ly, are being hampered by uncer-

tainty about the island nation's

The attitude is different in Sin-

estment, where officials report-

gapore. Hong Kong's chief regional rival for the new industry and

edly are uneasy over the prospect that colooy dollars and citizens

might he headed their way. Hong

Kong investors are survivors of cut-throat competition, while Sin-

gapore's rapid economic success had resulted from adherence to

elaborate government develop-ment plans that often emphasize

husiness cooperation rather than

(Continued from Page 9)

institutions and commercial banks

require only a \$2,500 minimum balance, and there is no ceiling oo

the interest rates that may be of-

fered. The accounts were author-

ized by the Depository Institutions

Fidelity Federal already has be-

gun to advertise the new accounts

and has been offering high-yield-

ing (121/2 percent) repurchase

agreements to attract money until

the oew accounts become evail-

able. The repurchase agreements,

sured but that have government

money," said Mr. Barrone. This,

he continued, will further enhance

Fidelity Federal's earnings because

it will make it possible to issue mortgages, which means fee in-

come that can substantially lift the

company's profits, Mr. Barrone

In Florida, the story is the same.

"We expect to be in the black by

February," said Russell L. Stewart,

chairman of Home Federal Sav-

ings and Loan of St. Petersburg, It

has \$1.1 billion in assets. In the fis-

cal year ended June 30, Home Federal lost \$7 million, Mr. Stew-

To the surprise of some analysts,

most thrift executives say they are not worried about the potential costs of the oew money-market ac-

counts. Mr. O'Connell of the in-

dustry's trade group said he was confident that individual associa-

art said.

securities as collateral.

Act of 1982.

own future.

ing their money across the South China Sea. The chamber has also placed an advertisement in the South China Moraiog Post, Hong Kong's largest English-language newspaper, talking up the Philippines as "an ideal outlet for the excess capital of Hong Kong." naval base at Subic Bay.
Top Philippine officials have cess capital of Hong Kong."

Thailand, too, has entered the race for Hong Kong money. On Sept. 29, only days after the col-ony's jitters intensified when Brit-ish Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ended a trip to China without achieving an accord on Hong Koog's future. Thai Iodustry Minister Chauchai Chonnhaven urged Prime Minister Prem Tinsumonda to begin a campaign to lure investors.

So far, Gen. Prem has appointed high-level task force of banking, industry and government leaders, headed by Mr. Chatichai, to study how to attract Hong Kong capital. No specific strategy has been worked out, but the task force is talking about an idea similar to Mr. Marcos' plan, granting residency privileges in exchange for investment

The Thais have been encouraged by a report from the Bank of Thailand indicating that the inflow of funds from Hong Kong, which has been averaging a little more than \$43,000 a month, showed an uousual jump to more than \$17 million in September.

Despite that bright oews, Thai-land, like the Philippines, has problems it must overcome if it is to be an entirely attractive place for Hong Kong-style investment. Both nations can boast of cheap land and labor but are saddled with second-rate transportation and telecommunication systems.

Also, although Thailand has or "repos," are loans by depositors to Fidelity Federal that are not inmade significant strides in reducing the problem of Communist insurgents, neither country would head a list for industrialists seek-"Our two-week program already has brought in \$65 million in new ing guaranteed stability.

And after getting used to Hong Kong's bands-off approach to gov-ernment regulation, lovestors from the colony might find the cumbersome bureaucracies, widespread corruption and enormous red tape of the Thai and Philippine governments too much to handle.

To try to surmount such problems, Filipino businessmen are proposing establishment of a freetrade 200e patterned almost precisely on the Hong Kong mod-

One idea, promoted by financier Enrique Zobel, would establish a mini-Hong Kong on a small island in the central Philippines near the commercial center of Cebu. As envisioned by Mr. Zobel, the area would operate with a different, more liberal set of foreign exchange, customs and legal rules than the rest of the nation. Another proposal would place such a

Finance Officials To Meet Dec. 9

BONN - The finance ministers and central bank presi-

dents of the United States, Britain, France, Japan and West Germany will meet in Frank-furt Dec. 9 to discuss current monetary policy questions, the West German Finance Ministry said Wednesday.

A press statement said West

German Finance Minister Ger-hard Stollenberg will hold sepa-rate talks with U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan ahead of the meeting.

In Tokyo earlier, both the
Japanese Finance Ministry and
the Bank of Japan declined to

comment on a local oewspaper report that the five would meet. Bonn said the meeting, at the invitation of West Germany, is one of the informal meetings the group holds occasionally. It said the U.S. and West German finance ministers will meet to give them an opportunity to have e first exchange of views since Mr. Stoltenberg took office in October.

on which the associations pay de-

Like Mr. Barrone in California.

Mr. Stewart seems more excited

about the prospects of attracting

additional savings than about an increase in the cost of money.

"We're lonking forward to Dec. 14," he said. "Florida has people coming, and they need housing.

That's where we make our mon-

rates, another factor that has brightened the outlook for savings

and loan associations is the part of

the Depository Institutions Act

that instructs the deposit insurance

agencies to issue capital notes to thrift institutions that are running

Although it is still possible for thrift institutions to fail if they are

losing money fast enough, the evailability of the capital notes is

expected to keep the great majority affoat until the positive effects of

lower interest rates can take hold.

are not completely over, however,

Many institutions have large

amounts of longer-term, high-cost

deposits oo their books, on some of which they must pay 15 percent or more. It will take a while before

these deposits mature and are re-

Officials of the Home Loan

Bank Board say there will be more

placed with cheaper funds.

The problems of the industry

out of oct worth.

Besides the decline in interest

positors only 51/2 percent.

Oil Price Seen Falling Below \$30

The Associated Press
SINGAPORE — The price of
crude oil may fall to between \$25
to \$28 a barrel from the official OPEC price of \$34 a barrel if production quotas are ignored by OPEC nations, an Arab banking official said Wednesday. Hussein Najadi, chairman and

chief executive of the Arab Asian Bank, speaking at the Arab-Asian Bank speaking at the Arab-Asian Banking and lovesting Conference here, said Iran, which produces 2.5 million barrels a day, is increasing output to the daily mark of 3 mil-

lion barrels, against an OPEC quo-ta of 1.2 million barrels. Libya also is producing 1.7 mil-lion barrels against a quota of 750,000 barrels and Venezula has increased output to 2.2 million barrels against e 1.5 million-barrel quota, Mr. Najadi said.

The banker said the crude oil

output of non-OPEC countries, in-cluding Norway, the Uoited States, Britain and Mexico, has

surpassed the total OPEC output.
The daily output by non-OPEC conorries currently stands at 20.1 million barrels against OPEC's t8.2 million barrels. During 1980. OPEC had an output of 25.5 mil-

Thrifts See Better Days Coming

tions "won't go ioto an all-out rate government-assisted mergers next, year. Of this year's 400 mergers, 41 war" to attract money. But some required assistance from the Fedanalysts believe that, even if rates of only 9 percent were offered, it could be costly if the money came out of passbook savings accounts. eral Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. because their oet worth had been wiped out.

But the assisted mergers, the of-ficials say, will reflect past, rather than current, problems. That is because so many institutions had run out of net worth that the FSLfC did not have time to find merger partners for all of them immediately. Thus, it allowed bankrupt institutions to continue operating. There was no risk to depositors they were protected by the federal insurance — but the agency prefers merging failed institutions because that costs less than directly paying off depositors.

Gold Markets 443.00

Gold Options (prices in stor.) Feb. May Aug.

Valeurs White Weld S.A. 1, Quei du Mont-Blanc 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland Tel. 319251 - Telex 28305

lion barrels compared to the non-OPEC nation's 17.2 million.

"With the aonounced discovery ol new offshore oil fields in the United States last month and the ambition of the Chinese in developing their offshore oil, OPEC's future as a price-fixing canel is in serious doubt," he said.

Already, he said, the Iranians were reported to have sold a "large amount of oil" to Japan at \$28 a

barrel. In Vienna, the OPEC news agency reported that members' revenue fell from a record \$278.59 billion in 1980 to \$253.07 billion in 1981 because of declining output.

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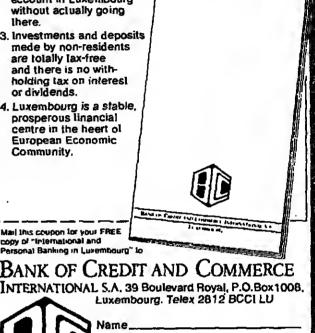
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are totally lax-free and there is no withholding tax on interest or dividends. 4. Luxembourg is a stable, prosperous linancial

centre in the heert ol European Economic Community.



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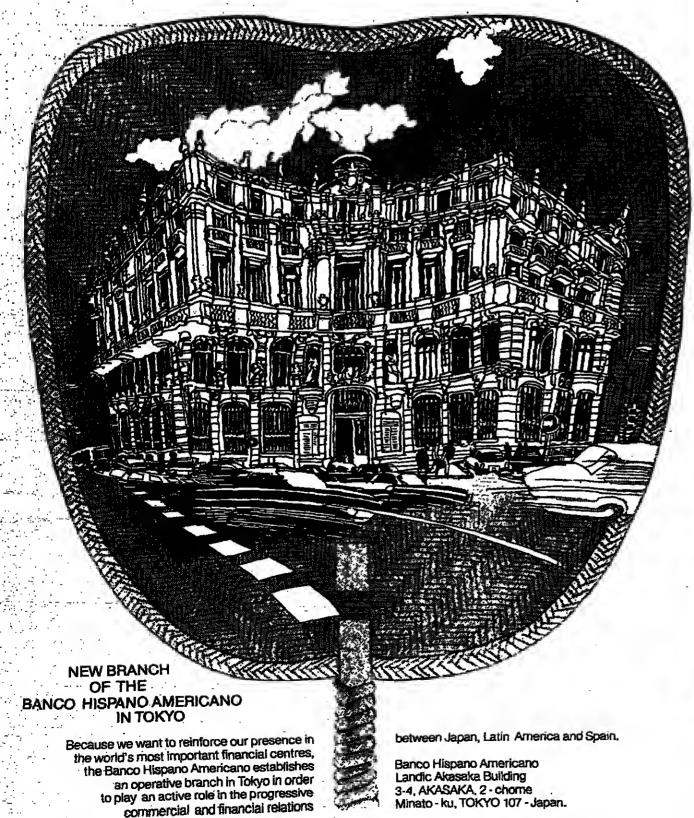
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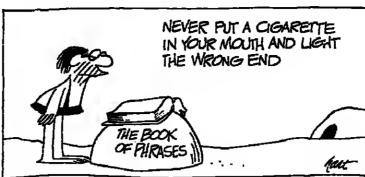
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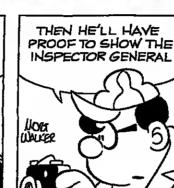


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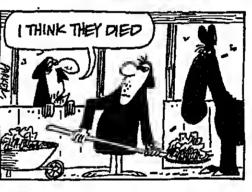




























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"HOW CAN I ENJOY MY MEAL AN'HAVE GOOD MANNERS,TOO?

BOOKS

BARRIS AND WIVES

By Chaim Grade, Translated from the Yiddish by Harold Rabinowitz and Inna Hecker Grade. 307 pp. \$15.95.

Knopf. 201 East 52d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

HAIM Grade, who died this year, was one of that remarkable cou-gregation of Diaspora writers who kept alive for us, in a language that was already part of the past, a lost world. But such a summation of his work is patronizing; he was much more than a curator of Eastern European Jewry. "Rabbis and Wives" confirms Grade's place as a writer for all ianguages.

His settings are the ghettos of Eastern Europe between the wars. The city of Vilna was famed for its rabbinica scholars, and they mingle here with the peddlers and paupers, philoso-phers and philanderers who filled towns like Grapewo and Haroadna and Zaskowicz, their tiny universe. The ghettos were places of sanctuary, imprisonment and ultimate destruction. But the Final Solution is still far away. These stories are filled with the odors of cooking for the festivals around which the communal life revolves and the noises of praying, shopping, laboring and flirting.

The central figure of the first of the novellas, "The Rehbetzin" — the rabbis wife — is Perele, "a hard bitter radish" of a woman who grows old in anguish over having been spurned as a young girl by a boy destined to become one of the great scholars of his time. Driven by hurt, envy and a sexual repression that Grade captures in all its fury without ever mentioning the word sex, she dedicates her own life and that of her simple husband, a rabbi who delivers sermons "for yen-tas," to her pursuit of vengeance. Her innocent husband, who wants

nothing better than to study the Talmud and avoid arguments, feels at times "as if his brains were glowing in the heat of his wife's incessant complaints, like a teakettle that is left on the fire until all the water has boiled

away."

The rahhis in these absorbing tales hold an ambiguous place. Even as they strive for spiritual fulfillment, they are tempted by the allurements of status. While dedicating themselves to an ever more profound understanding of the intricacies of the law, they must be available "for feeling the gizzard of a chicken in which a house-wife had found a splinter, to determine if it was still kosher." They are revered as the jewels of the community, yet are often manipulated and condescended to by the wives who sup-port them and the parishioners who are so much better than they at dealing with the harsh world outside the

"Laybe-Layzer's Courtyard," the most moving of the novellas, tells of a rabbi with a heavy conscience who has given up a congregation because he cannot bear to say no to anyone, only to be engulfed in the emotions of wives and husbands, parents and chil-dren in his poor neighborhood. Their little courtyard, "where nothing green grew," is a pressure cooker of conflict. The residents, tied eternally together by tradition and oppression, are divided into Zionists and zealots, conservatives and Communists, mystics and legalists, scholars and igno-

ramuses, poor and really poor.

Nothing is easy or simple or without its moral overtones and undertows. Even the blessed law of the Talmud when interpreted to block human needs can become a curse. The unworldly rabbi shows a most worldly understanding of human nature in dealing with a fanatical locksmith whose restrictions on his three daughters threaten to rain their lives. In places, this lovely story reads like a darker, deeper version of Shalom Aleichem's "Tevya."

Some of Grade's characters, bound too strictly by the prohibitions of their faith as well as the prohibitions enforced by the goyim, escape into a kind of delirium, as though they were trying to become characters in a fiction of Issae Bashevis Singer, Yet there is a saving strain of down-to-earth humor in their daily lives that Grade cherishes. His light-hearted tale, "The Oath," begins with a deathbed wish of a pious merchant that his son exchange his agricultural studies for study of the Torah and that his daughter marry a religious scholar, Both resist, and in a fable full of winks and nudges, the dead man's true legacy turns out to be not for his children but for his adored and adoring wifc.

Many images of this magically evo-cative book linger, like this one of a Yom Kippur service; "The tears melt-ed from the pale faces of the people, faint from fasting, like the wax of the burning memorial candles. Beards hung limp from dead carcasses. Outstretched hands with wrenched fingers groped blindly in the air searching for something to bold onto." In the humanity of his vision. Grade gives us something to hold

Walter Goodman is on the staff of The New York Times.

SHILOH AND OTHER STORIES

By Bobbie Ann Mason, 247 pp; \$12,95, Harper & Row, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

TO ME, the small-town Kentucky L people of Bobbie Ann Mason's stories are stranger and more remote than the inhabitants of any French, Italian or Spanish village. I think it's because many of the men and women in "Shiloh and Other Stories" seem to improvise their styles of being, while the people in European towns are more likely to begin with, refer to, or depart from, a recognizable tradition.

Mason's people live in the spaces cleared or emptied by the movement of American life, rather than in the configurations created by time and change. They don't seem to progress from one thing to another, but to fall between one thing and another, to live in an absence bracketed by nostalgia and apprehension. To be restless or rootless in a small American town is to suffer a modern anxiety with none of the camouflaging sophistication of the big city.

A couple of these stories are about husbands who, for one reason or an-other, are at home alone with their wives, where they look at one another wives, where they look at one another in surprise, as if they suddenly saw themselves stripped of all contexts, as if the world around them abruptly fell away and left them mercilessly exposed. One such husband feels an impulse to explain himself to his wife, as if they had forgotten who they were and what they had expected to do together. The men in "Shiloh and Other Stories." are sometimes silent and Stories," are sometimes silent and transient, as if their only language was a language of place names, and each place and each name was weighty with meaning, a definition of another bind of effort. kind of effort. Forced to stay behind, their women scrutinize the rejected places with disillusioned or defensive

A man named Buddy trades hunting dogs and pocket knives for a living dogs and pocket knives for a living. A woman whose busband is unemployed says, "You could truck calves to slaughter for somebody." In "A New-Wave Format," my favorite story in the honk, Edwin, who is 43,

people to training classes every day. He's had all sorts of jobs, as well as two wives whom he remembers only "by their food,"

Now he lives with a 20-year-old girl named Sabrina, who makes him feel 20 years younger too. But it's as if he's lost those years somewhere and he watches Sabrina as if he could deduce from her what they would have been like. While driving his bus, he plays tapes of "mellow oldies" over the public address system and talks to his

passengers like a disk jockey.

He believes that his kind of music soothes them, but under the influence of Sabrina he wonders whether they might not benefit from a different kind of experience and he inaugurates his "new wave format" with The Doors playing "Light My Fire." The passengers begin to jerk their heads and stomp their feet in time to the music and Edwin can sense them

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"growing expanding."
When one of them has a seizure, Edwin knows what to do, because he has studied first-aid. He's not happy with his experiment and when he goes home. Edwin asks Sabrina to let him demonstrate the cardio-pulmonary resuscitation treatment on her. You've already done that a hundred times, she protests, and he says, "I just want you to feel what it would be like. Just pretend you have the biggest pain, right here, right in your chest, right there. Right in your heart."

Though they are sometimes bleak, Bobbie Ann Mason's stories can be

beautiful too, as in a scene of a woman standing in the dark, trying to lure her ducks out of a pond into the safe-ty of their pen. Another woman is told her doctor that she will have to resist chocolate cake and she feels that "somehow, this is a welcome guide for living, something certain - particular

and silly."
"Shiloh and Other Stories" reminds us how much we need such certainty. and how particular and disarmingly silly its ingredients can be.

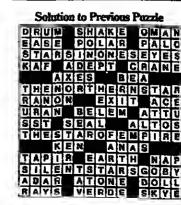
story in the honk, Edwin, who is 43, Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The drives a busload of mentally retarded. New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SOUTH eventually reached five clubs after West had bid diamonds twice and East had raised. When the diamond queen was led, East had to make a key play when the declarer played low from the dummy, She rose to the occasion by taking her diamond ace and shifting to a heart, giving the defense the first three

She knew there was virtually no hope of making two diamond tricks,



since West had rebid that suit and thus indicated six cards. If East had permitted her partner's diamond queen to win, South would have eventually maneuvered the spade suit to provide two heart discards from the

closed hand. NORTH ♦AKQ43 Ø62 Ø K4 ♣AK83 WEST (D) EAST **♦10972** ♥10873 8LQAQ **♦QJ9873** ♦ A 1062 **4**J SOUTH VK54 **410976542** West Dbl. 24 Pass 30.

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West led the diamond qua

أهكذا من الدُّعيل

SPORTS



dian police after a North Korean team official had been knocked to the ground during the melee ter. Tuesday's Asian-Games semifinal soccer match who have the former of the feree — whose face is partially visible over the numeral 7 — after Kuwait's 3-2 overtime victory. ter Tuesday's Asian Games semifinal soccer match with Kuwait. North Koreans attacked the

Sapan Leads China by Single Gold

NEW DELHI — Japan picked is 53d gold medal of the Asian mes Wednesday, finishing the China. The games will close Fri-

Chine's total of 52 is one more an it won at the 1978 games to inglok, when it placed second to ipan's 70.

Chinese high jumper Zhu Jian-chimodin has won a gold Wednesday but had to fulfill a self-promise to mak the world record Zhu. mked No. 2 in the world, won his umtry's second track and field ind of the day with a leap of 7 set 7% inches (2.33 meters).

Zhu's jump was an inch inch be-w the world mark of 7-8% (2.36 eters), set in 1980 by Gerd Wes- shooting, e g of East Germany.

Although his jump set a games ark. Zhu said he was not satis-ed. "I was not happy with my erformance," said the 19-year-old hanghai University student. "If special d had some competition I would ave set a world record, which I romised myself I would do here."

Zhu was the only competitor in the II-man field left at the 7-5, park and went on to clear 7-612 on is second try. He cleared 7-7% on is third attempt before failing in hree tries at 7-914. He nicked the ar with his calf on the final effort. ook the silver medal with his jump 7-34, followed by Japan's Taao Sakamoto, who won the ronze at 7-14.

In other events, South Korea's mg Jac Kuen won the gold and it a games record in the men's 10 meter dash with a time of 1.89 seconds. Jang's time bettered ic record of 21.09, set by Thaind's Anat Ratanpal at the 1974 cheran Asiad.

Toshio Toyoda of Japan won the ASK FOR IT I light alaysis took the bronze with a 25 clocking. Jang, a 21-year-old light alaysis deducation student, prosimed himself to be in peak form aimed himself to be in peak form later two months of training in the aited States. He said his next all is to compete in the 1984 lympics in Los Angeles.

Hiromi Isozaki of Japan, who 0 meters, won the women's 200cler final Wednesday with a time 24.22. The 17-year-old student iid she was glad Philippine speedtr Lydia de Vega, winner of the competition of the couldn't be able to say who would Ive won if Lydia de Vega bad run day," Isozaki said.

and in the 200 was P.T. Usha Second in the 210 was 1.1. Tidia (24.32), while South Kore-Mo Myung Hee's 24.49 won the

China finished one-two in the Wang 20's 50 kilometer walk. Wang

Transactions

BASEBALL American League
Assigned Mary Foley, colcher;
lois and Juon Agosto, pitchers; and
obligator, to Derver of the Ameri-

P Association, SEATTLE - Signed Don O'Brien, president, to her-tear contract extension, stational League ATLANTA - Optlaged Jose Alvanzz, pitcher, to Samond of the International League.

SHICAGO - Signed pitchery Perguson Jenkins of Willis ternanticz and optlatice Joy Johnstein League.

ALADELPHIA Signed Ivon Delesus, Actions in Rive-year Contract; disposed Don Aminupidiser; named Karl Kushi special minimum instructor.

FOOTBALL

Kuffinest Football League

CHICAGO.—Signed Wall Williams. corner-to. Placid Data Plants. sofety, on the Intered Berry Big.

HOCKEY

SCORGIA TECH—Amounted the resignation

Affile Dygramilated feetball coucle

THANK—Anounced the resignation of

Chuntang won with a time of after the Kuwait-North Korea 4:09.36, more than 10 minutes semifinal soccer match Tuesday ahead of silver medalist Qiu Shi- night at the games. The melee was yong (4:19.43). Akira Fujisaki of

lapan won the bronze in 4:39:41. final, 7-1; Malaysia won the

In tennis, Etsuko Inoue of Japan won the women's singles gold by in on the Thai referee, apparently downing South Korean Kim Nam Sook, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4. Ynstedhjo Tarik of Indonesia took the men's singles title with a, 6-3, 6-7, 6-3 tri- beaten with flagsticks, fists and umph over Kim Choon Ho of placards before baton-wielding po-South Korea

South Korean marksmen picked golds in the team and individoal 50-meter free pistol events and .China won the gold in team skeet

Soccer Referee Attacked

sparked by the referee's awarding a penalty kick to Kuwait; the kick Defending champion Pakistan was good, tying the game, 1-1, and downed India in the men's hockey Kuwait went on to win, 3-2, in

> As the match ended, North Korean players and supporters closed to protest the penalty-shot deci-sion. The official was knocked to the ground and was kicked and lice came to his aid. The referee. one North Korean and four policemen were treated for injuries at a hospital and released.

Team spokesman Ri Chang-Son said a protest against the penalty decision had been lodged and that were it not upheld North Korea North Korean players, team of-ficials and tans attacked a referee to determine the bronze medalist. would not play Thursday's match

Stricken Running Back Must Play Waiting Game

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

CANONSBURG, Pennsylvania — It is 6 o'clock, and in the chilly late-autumn air throughout this small Western Pennsylvania town the church bells are heard tolling the hour. It is nearly dark, and the street lamps are on. In the hilly distance, one can see snow-white smake from the several chimneys of a chemical factory rising into the black and crimson sky.

One night a week about this time of year, at just about this hour, Doug Kntar would be returning to his home and family here — his wife, Donna, and their two children, family here — his wife, Donna, and their two children, Dong Jr., 9, and Christie, 6. He would stay the night and the following day, and then fly back to New York, where he was a running back for the National Football League's New York Giants

From 1974 through last season, Douglas Allan Kotar was compiling the 3,380 yards that would make him the fourth leading rusher in the history of the Giants, behind only Alex Webster, Ron Johnson and Frank Gifford.

Generally after a Sunday game the players were given Tuesday off. Kotar flew bome. Now, the family goes to him. Kotar, 31, lies in a hospital in Pittshurgh, about 25 miles north, paralyzed on his left side and undergoing physical therapy and chemotherapy for a malignant and inoperable

Kotar had always wanted to spend his football off-days — and offseason — at his ranch bouse to a wooded area a few miles from Canonsburg. Inside the house, a sign on the wall near the door reads: "We interrupt this marriage to bring you the football season."

The message had a bittersweet quality. Kotar was off doing what he loved to do—playing football—and working at it with the intensity and muscle that people in this area of steel mills and coal mines must devote to their labors. "Doug Kotar," Larry Csonka, the former fullback and Kotar's onetime roommate, said recently, "would dive, claw, scratch - do anything to get the extra yard. He's a

tough cookie." But Kotar was no big-city boy, never got caught up in the neon of the city. He grew up the youngest of Tony and Rachel Kotar's four children in the youngest of Muse, two miles from Canonsburg and even smaller. "Population about a thousand, including the dogs," Kotar liked to tell people.

And horses. He had two as a boy, and rode them in the

field across from the house on Locust Street. But when he was 16, he sold them for an old Dodge. "Well," said his brother, Richard, "be couldn't very well take his girlfriend to a drive-in movie on a horse."

The girlfriend who would become his wife was Donna Carosooe, who lived on Maple, one street over. Her blond hair is cut short now, but then it was down to her waist and, she said, "Doug liked that." And she liked him because, she said, he was cute and never boastful

"And be never cared that f didn't know anything about football. In high school he had given me an all-star jersey be won and I wore it one afternoon into a grocery store in town. The grocer asked whose it was. I said 'Doug Kotar's.' He said, 'Oh, the balfback.' I said, 'No, be's a football player.'"

Kotar was strong and fast and uncommonly agile. In his senior year he was 5-11 and on his way to the 205 pounds he weighed as a pro. "He was always the best," said his brother. "He could have played pro baseball, too. And be caught more fish and he caught more game than anyone." Kotar was on the roster of most of his school's athletic

teams, just in case. "Doug was pribably the best athlete we've ever had around here," said Manuel Pihakis, athletic director at Canon-McMillan High. Once we were in a track meet and we needed the javelin

throw to win. We called Doug out of the stands. He changed his clothes in the locker room, came out and threw the javelin farther than anyone. And he never practiced the

Kotar missed the entire 1980 NFL season when he tore the last nine games of 1981 when he suffered a shoulder separation. Last spring he went through the paces at the Giant mini-camp, but found he could still not raise his right arm well enough to catch passes and that his knee still had not responded the way be had hoped. Once he could run 40 wards in 45 seconds. No more yards in 4.5 seconds. No more.

He discussed his future with his wife. "I can play with pain," Kotar said, "but I can't play with injury."

And so on the first day of training camp in July — before the other veterans arrived — Kotar told his coach, Ray Per-kins, that he was retiring. "I don't want to quit football," he said. "But I don't think I can be effective as I think I ought

Perkins was fond of Kotar, whom he felt was the ulumate, hard-driving team player. "What've you got going for yourself?" Perkins asked. Kotar said he might have a beer distributorship, which is the work he did in the offseason at home. He also thought he might invest in a racquetball

Doug was going to look around," said his wife. "But we hadn't had too much time to talk about it."

Kotar began to complain of beadaches. He had recently taken a blow to the head while playing volleyball, and he

wondered if that was their cause. Retired from football, be wanted to say goodbye to his teammates; Perkins offered to have the Giants fly him back to New York as their special guest for the first exhibition game, on Ang. 14. While there, Kotar decided to consult a

team physician about the headaches. On Aug. 14, he checked in to a hospital in Newark, New Jersey. "The first tests, the doctors told us, showed oothing serious," said Mrs. Kotar. But then came a CAT scan, and the three-dimensional image of Kotar's brain revealed a tumor the size of a golf ball.

The doctors weren't sure if the tumor was benign or malignant. Only an exploratory operation could determine that. Kotar agreed to one, but not without apprehensiveness. "I'm scared," Kotar told Brian Kelley, a Giant linebacker. "This ain't no knee."

Dr. Roger Countee performed the operation. Kotar was on the table for eight hours. Countee told Donna Kotar what he had found. He said

the tumor was malignant, that it might have been there for a year and that the volleyball injury probably had nothing to do with it. On the right side of the brain, the tumor was so located that to get at it would endanger Kotar's life.

Countee asked, "What should I tell Doug?"

"Tell him," she said. "Tell him everything, except such-

Kotar sat in a chair in the intensive-care unit, his eyes, still intense, focused on the doctor. Kotar did not have to be given timetables. He was aware of such things. He knew the cancer could be terminal, that be could be dead in two weeks or two months - two years if he was lucky. Beyond that, he knew, he would need a miracle. He would begin radiation therapy immediately

The treatments were wearying and painful. His energy began to wane and he went through deep depressions. He told one member of the Giants that he wanted a gun. "He said to me that there was oothing to live for," said

his wife. "And that he didn't want to live. She turned to him, and on the walls of the bospital were banners and photographs of the extensive Kotar family the children of his two brothers and his sister - and of his



Doug Kotar ... Csonka's appraisal; 'He's a tough cookie,'

two children, "You've got a lot to live for," she said. "We're not giving up."

He looked at her. "We're not giving up." he said. Tears

came to his eyes. "No crylog, honey," she said. "We can't cry. We've got to When Kotar, in the hospital, was asked if there was any

thing in particular be'd like, he said it was to see his son, Doug, play on his little-league team. Perkins arranged for the Pittsburgh Steelers to shoot films of three of the boy's games. And one afternoon Perkins showed the film in the day room of the bospital to Doug

and several friends. I made popcorn in the floor kitchen," said Donna Ko-

tar, "and Coach Perkins narrated the film, pointing out how natural a football player Dougie was, as a running back and a linebacker. He wore Doug's number, 44. Doug was beam-

Islanders May Be Facing Shake-Up

are to Chicoutimi in January.

year. "One of these times, it's not

with St. Louis as the second-oldest

team in the league, with an average

age of 27.1 years, just behind the Rangers at 27.2.

There will be a time when Bill Smith, now 32, and Bob Nystrom, 30, and Denis Potvin, 29, and

The longer a team is successful,

the more it leads toward certain

problems. For one thing, teams be-

gin to point for you more and more. The real problem is that if

This year the Islanders are tied

Canada Cup.

going to be there."

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bill Torrey is a man of habit. Take his bow tie, for . chest and his chin.

The exception to the rule came last summer when the general manager of the New York Islanders was photographed with the godfather of hockey executives, Sam Pollock, formerly of the Montreal Canadiens. "Inside Sports got us up at 7 in

the morning at our summer meeting and gave us these outfits," Torrey says, referring to the gangsterstyle suits issued by the magazine. "I said, "Can't I wear a bow tie?" and they said the type of person I was portraying did not wear bow ties. I went along with it. Two days after the picture came out, the magazine folded. I don't know if the tie had anything to do with it."

Torrey also distikes changing players, but about once a year he meanders into the hockey haber-

dashery and picks out a new one. This year will be no exception if the three-time National Hokcey League champions do not straighten out soon. The man with the bow tie did not phrase it quite that bluntly this week as he discussed the plight of the Islanders, who won four

games, lost seven and tied five in the month of November. He knows the Islanders have been troubled by injuries and had to be pleased with a 3-2 victory in St. Louis Thesday night, but summed up: "I have to be honest. We're not too happy with what's happened so far.

Maybe, somebody suggested, the problem is that Long Island is just not cold enough for bockey in November. It gets cold enough during the winter, when the wind ticks across the plains of Hemp-stead, making Uniondale feel like Edmonton. But in the balary 50s and 60s of November, the Islan-

and ous of rovember, the Islanders just don't get going.
The Islanders are not the only team with weather problems. Don Perry, the coach of the Los Angeles Kings, recently announced a series of fines for his refugees from the northern climes. Under Perry's system, showing up in sandals and shorts will cost a few hundred, ar-riving on motorbikes a few hun-

Resch, another of the most pop lar men in Islander history, to g Torrey, who has heard about Mike McEwen, a hard-charging Penry's new fines, should extend the theory to its logical end: His

Wilander Gives Europe 6-4 Margin in Tennis

BARCELONA - Sweden's Mats Wilander gave his team a 6-4 lead in the Europe-Americas ten-nis challenge match Wednesday by thrashing Vince Van Patten of the United States, 6-0, 6-3. John McEnroe of the United States had basten Pierr Rose of States had beaten Björn Borg of Sweden, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, in a late match Tuesday, reducing the Euroneans' lead to 5-3, and Andres Gomez of Ecuador had narrowed

the deficit to one point by defeat-

iog José Higueras of Spain, 3-6, 7-6, 7-5, earlier Wednesday.

players must use chains or snow defenseman. That trade sent the tires to travel the Northern State players a message, and they won a Parkway and they must wear second Stanley Cup. showshoes to practice in Cantiague Last year Torrey made no trades

man of habit. Take his bow tie, for example. Only once in many years has he been seen in public without some form of bow tie between his const form of bow tie between his chest and his chin.

Take his bow tie, for park. And he should install a but he did elevate Brent Sutter to the varsity, which "cost somebody blower outside the Nassau Colise-thest and his chin.

Torrey says, referring to the constraint and the presence that the presence the constraint and the constraint and the varsity, which "cost somebody a job," Torrey says, referring to the constraint and the varsity which "cost somebody a job," Torrey says, referring to the cost and the varsity which "cost somebody a job," Torrey says, referring to the cost and the varsity which "cost somebody a job," Torrey says, referring to the cost and the varsity which "cost somebody a job," Torrey says, referring to the cost and the varsity which "cost somebody a job," Torrey says, referring to the cost and the varsity which "cost somebody a job," Torrey says, referring to the cost and the varsity which "cost somebody a job," Torrey says, referring to the cost and the varsity which "cost somebody a job," Torrey says, referring to the cost and the cost of the chippy younger Sutter re-minded the older hands of the fra-Something drastic like that must gility of hockey life.

be done if the Islanders hope to This year the Islanders started win a fourth straight Stanley Cup. the season with the same 20 play-Torrey is a patient man, bowever, ers who had clinched the cup to and be recalls that last year the Vancouver four months earlier. Torrey says: "We made the deci-sion that if anybody clearly beat team also bad problems to November after 11 Islanders had come to camp tired from battling for the out somebody, he had the job. But if it was a tie or if it was close, we'd want to go with the man from "You can't count oo pushing the button year after year in March and turn it on." Torrey said last last year."

The man with the bow tie is still patient but not all that patient.
"No two years are ever the same," Torrey said. "It never comes at you the same way twice. You have to analyze. Do you go outside? We've spent a lot of money for the kids at Indianapolis [an Islander farm team]. Maybe it's time to bring some of them up."

But was Torrey going to do something really innovative and install a foul-weather machine on other championship players instantly become athletic geriatric cases. Says Torrey: "I doo't think we have any guys who are 'over the hill,' who are not capable of playing in the NHL. That's not the the plains of Hempstead? He chuc-kled and said: "Not just yet. We go to Winnipeg on this trip. May-be that will wake them up."

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ART BUCHWALD

Andropov's Honeymoon

WASHINGTON — "What do you plan to do about Yuri Andropov?" I asked a Soviet correspondent in Washington.

"We always give a new leader of the Soviet Union a honeymoon for six months before the press goes after him," he said. "The Soviet people don't want us to be too cruel at the beginning. After all, he won an overwhelming mandate and he should be given a chance." he said.

"We do the same thing in this country," I said "But if Andropov doesn't fulfill his campaign promises, then the power of the Soviet media will turn

"I didn't know you could do that in your country. "We certainly can and we will.

Our readers expect us to keep our Soviet leaders honest. The function of our press and television is to tell the truth about our politicians no matter what position they hold in

"Do you think the fact that Andropov was head of the KGB might burt his image with the peo-ple?"

"No. You people elected a former actor as your president, and it had no effect on Reagan's image." But an actor is not the same as a KGB director."

"It is in the Soviet Union. Our people revere the KGB. Anyone who rises to the top is in touch with all the people. He can identify with the workers, and the peasants, and the people trying to scratch out a living in the cold Siberian wastes. He knows about crime, and he has dealt with subversive elements in neighboring states. The KGB is much better training ground than Warner Brothers."

"Will the social life in Moscow pick up with Andropov in the Kremlin?"

Fairs Urged for 3 Cities The Associated Press

PARIS - The executive committee of the International Bureau of Expositions Tuesday awarded a 1989 Worlds Fair date to Paris, and 1992 dates for Chicago and Seville, Spain, for a joint Universal Exposition to be beld in those two cities. The committee's decision will bave to be approved by the 1BE Congress Dec. 8 but participants in the discussions said it was unlikely the committee's decision would be rejected.

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new leader. Mrs. Andropov is now working with her decorator to change the living quarters, as she's very unhappy with what Mrs. Brezhnev did. She has ordered new china for state dinners. She believes the Kremlin belongs to all the Soviet people and she wants them to be proud of it. She's also ordered new clothes because she feels that the Russians pay close attention to what the first lady of the secretary of the Communist

Style has always meant a lot to the Soviets," I said. "It's good newspaper copy. But

Party wears.

as far as we newspapermen are concerned it's what Andropov does that counts. He inherited a stagnant economy from Brezhnev and he was elected because he promised to lower the inflation rate, balance the ruble. If be can do all this before he dies be could go down as one of the greatest So-viet leaders in history. But if his economic plan doesn't work we'll be as tough on him as we were on

'Do you think he can do it?" He's a great communicator, thanks to his days in the KGB. And he has a lot of good will going for him. The people want change, but he's going to have to work closely with the leaders of the Presidium to get his programs

through." "I guess he'll have to throw a few bones to the right wing of the Communist Party since they did so much work in his election." I said. "He will. Andropov feels very

strongly about prayers in school."
"Who would the schoolchildren pray to?"
"Marx and Lenin. Who else is

there?" 'So we can't look for anything critical in the Soviet press about

Andropov for at least six months."
"That's just about as long as the honeymoon will last. Then the Kremlin correspondents will get bored and we'll start telling it as it

"At which point Andropov will say you people are distorting ev-erything he is trying to do to save

The Feminine in Hamlet

Joseph Papp Casts a Woman as the Tormented Dane

he has directed. "And I've seen 40

Hamlets," he says, "but I've seen things in this Hamlet I've never

seen before. It illuminates parts

of the play you would never see if

a man were playing the role.

felt that there is a strong female

side to Hamlet — not feminine so much as female. To me that has

to do with an easier capacity to express emotion. The person playing Hamlet should be able to

weep unabashedly and unas-hamedly. There are men who can

do that, but they should be

young: Hamlet is a very young person, an adolescent, a student.

played Hamlet very effeminate

and there are those who played it

macho, the male spectrum goes from the very tough to the effete and very delicate. Most English Hamless from the 19th century on

were quite delicate, while Ameri-

can Hamlets were much tougher

- like Barrymore. Diane is a strong Hamlet, but not a macho

"There are men who have

ly look at it again.

By Leslie Bennetts

New York Times Service
TEW YORK — When Joseph Papp's new production of "Hamlet" opens at the Public Theater tonight, audiences will see a lithe, dark Hamlet, slight but athletic and aggressive. This Hamlet fences with the best, throws Ophelia to the floor during his "Get thee to a nunnery!" speech, and wrestles his mother to the ground during the closet

Most theatergoing New Yorkers have seen more than a few Hamlets, but this production offers a dimension few have experienced. For this Hamlet is being played by Diane Venora, a handsome 30-year-old actress who made a striking impression as Hippolyta in last summer's New York Shakespeare Festival production of "A Midsummer

Night's Dream."
The history of theater is peppered with female Hamlets, although they were always re-garded as something of a novelty. Frequently, however, female Hamlets have appeared in benefit performances or in less-than-full productions of the play, and the Hamlets taken seriously by 20thcentury critics have been male. Papp, who is quite serious

Hamlet, vulnerable, but not hysabout this "Hamlet," beheves, however, that his casting choice enhances the play. This produc-tion marks the fourth "Hamlet" terical.'

Sexual ambiguity has been as-sociated with Hamler since pre-Shakespearean times. A Danish legend dating back to the 12th century held that Hamlet was actually a woman whose sex had been concealed by her mother to protect Hamlet's claim to the throne.

When you take a major classie and change the terms of it, you immediately force people to real-In Shakespeare's day, men played all roles in the theater. Women began to be seen onstage "For years I have wanted to do only after Charles II granted pera female 'Hamlet.' I have always

By 1775 the young Sarah Sid-dons was winning critical praise for her portrayal of Hamlet in the provinces; she continued to play the role until she was 47 years old. Elizabeth Powell became the first woman to play Hamlet in London at the Drury Lane in 1796, And in 1820 Sarah Bartley became the first female Hamlet in the United States at the Park Theater in New York.

One of the 19th century's noted Hamlets was Charlotte Cushman who played it in New York and Boston in 1851 and repeated the role in Boston 10 years later, using Edwin Booth's costume, which he had loaned to her. Booth wrote in 1882, "I have

always endeavored to make prominent the femininity of



Hamlet's character and the think. I doubt if ever a robust and this is why many women in their 30s who can look like a youth, Hamlet's character and therein boy of that age might not be techacter will be accepted so generally as the more womanly and refined interpretation. I know that fre-quently I fall into effeminacy, but we can't always hit the proper

keynote."

At the turn of the century Sarah Bernhardt took an even stronger view on Hamlet's sexual identity. "I cannot see Hamlet as a man," said Bernhardt, who played the prince in Paris in 1899 and in London and the United States in 1900. "The things he says, his impulses, his actions, entirely indicate to me that he was a

Many observers have perceived age as a critical issue. "If you look upon Hamlet as a mature man, then I don't think be should be played by a woman," said Eva LeGallienne, who played Hamlet in 1937 in a production she also directed. "But I think psychologically one feels Hamlet was a youth. He's still going to Wittenberg, to college, you know. He can't be a mature man. The whole thing points to a very young youth, and therefore because a

and had the technical skills to play this great role, have played it."

praise from a wide range of critics over the years. Remarking upon Kitty Clive's interpretation in the 18th century. Dr. Samuel Johnson compared it to that of the leading actor David Garrick: "Mrs. Clive was the best player I ever saw. What Clive did best, she did better than Garrick." Hamlet is not alone among Shakespeare's male characters in

Female Hamlets have won

having been played by women. The list also includes Romeo, Richard III, Othello, Falstaff, Hotspur, Iago, and Shylock, among others.

To be sure, such innovations have not always met with a sym-pathetic reception. When Nellie Holbrook played Hamlet in New York City in 1880, The New York Mirror heartily disapproved.
"This absolutely masculine character is not capable of proper presentation hy a woman, howev-er great or talented," a reviewer

Ben Kingsley drew a standing ovation at the world premiere of the movie "Gandhi" for his per-formance as Mohandes K. Gandhi

PEOPLE

'Gandhi' Film Praised At New Delhi Opening ne in 14

the hero of India's independence movement. Besides cheering the British-Indian actor, many of the 1,500 viewers praised the \$23-mil. tion movie, calling it "deeply moving." "I would want them to be moved," said Sir Richard Attenborough, the film's British producer-director. "This is not a dia-tribe. I tried to bring him to life." The audience in New Delhi included President Zall Singh; Coretta King, widow of the American civil rights leader Martin Luther King. and Ringsley. The Hindustria Times said: "An excellent biographical subject, it is treated here with the respect and attention that it deserves." The National Herald said it was a milestone in hiographical cinema. "Few films move one so profoundly." The premiere raised more than \$105,000 in ticket sales and donations for the Gandbi Memorial Leprosy Foundation and UNI-CEF. "Gandbi" opens today in London, Monday in New York and Tuesday in Los Angeles.

The fourth \$5-million New York State Lotto winner since the game began in 1976, a Newark, New Jersey, man with two families and nine children, said he hopes the money will pay his bills and still leave him enough to buy a new car.

Curtis Sharp Jr., 44, was surrounded by 17 relatives and friends at a press conference at the Lotto offices in Menhatian. The get two women out there who are ready to women out there wno are ready to take it." Sharp said, introducing his wife, Barbara, whom he is di-vorcing, and Jacqueline Bernabela, whom he intends to marry. After paying off his wife's house and her hills and boying a new house for himself and his new family, Sharp said, he hoped to have enough to buy a new car to replace his 1971 station wagon. In two weeks, Sharp will receive a first payment of \$226,100. After that, there will be 20 annual payments of \$238,695. Sharp admitted to some family contention after he won the prize, but it's been sorted out. "We'll all just have a big shindig, I don't think there'll be any problems from now on because they'll be getting the money." Sharp said he intends to keep working at Bell Laboratories as a plant watch op-

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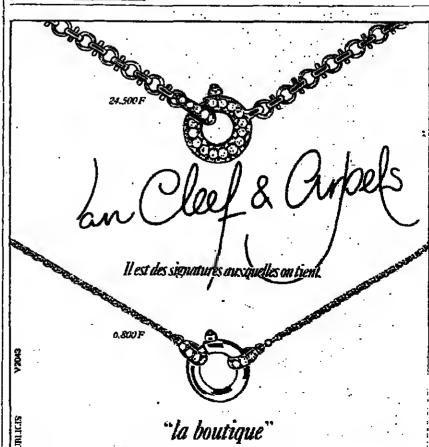
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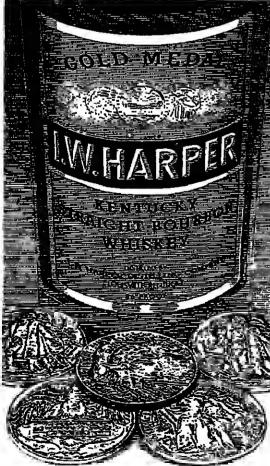
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